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ACCOUNT

OF THE

VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY  
THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA  
TO RAJPUTANA.

1902.

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE  
HON'BLE THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR RAJPUTANA.

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1904.







**Memorandum of the Visit of His Excellency Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor General of India, to Kotah.**

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His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Baran Station from Mhow at 10-15 A.M. on Thursday, the 6th November 1902. As His Excellency travelled rapidly the ceremony of the meeting between His Excellency and the Maharao on the border of Kotah territory was omitted. His Excellency was accompanied by—

Her Excellency Lady Curzon.

Lady Ulrica Duncombe.

H. S. Barnes, Esq., Foreign Secretary.

W. R. Lawrence, Esq., Private Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon'ble E. Baring, Military Secretary.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Fenn, Surgeon to the Viceroy.

Captain R. G. T. Baker-Carr, Aide-de-Camp.

Captain C. Wigram, Aide-de-Camp.

A salute of 31 guns was fired by the State Artillery, and a Guard-of-honour of 50 Rank and File, under a Native Officer of State Troops was drawn up outside the station.

The Political Agent, with whom were Rao Bahadur Apji Amar Singh of Palaita, Maharaja Jai Singh of Bamulia (Sardars of the Kotah State), Kunwar Onkar Singh and Khan Bahadur Mir Madar Ali, met His Excellency on the platform. The Political Agent introduced these to His Excellency, and, the Viceregal party having partaken of breakfast in the station building, left at 11 A.M. for Antah (15 miles), where luncheon was served in tents.

At 1-30 P.M. His Excellency left for Kotah (30 miles). He was met at 6 miles from Kotah by the Diwan of the State, Maharaja Sher Singh of Indargarh, Maharaja Balwant Singh of Khatoli, and Maharaja Madho Singh of Gainta. At 4-30 P.M. His Excellency reached the point of Peshwai (3 miles from Kotah). Here were present His Highness the Maharao; the Honourable Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, C.S.I., Agent to the

Dress :—Full dress Uniform. Governor General, Rajputana; Captain R. B. Berkeley, Political Agent; Major Lumsden, Agency Surgeon; Mr. Campbell Devon, State Engineer; Captain A. B. Minchin, First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General; Lieutenant Ekford, Central India Horse, and some Sardars and Officials of the State (Appendix C).

Mr. Martindale introduced the European Officers to His Excellency and the Political Agent such of the Sardars and Officials as had not been introduced *en-route* from Baran.

Having entered the State carriage His Excellency accompanied by His Highness the Maharao, the Political Agent, and Captain Baker-Carr, Aide-de-Camp, proceeded to the Agency which was reached at 5 P.M. In the second State carriage were Her Excellency, the Honourable Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, and Captain Wigram, Aide-de-Camp. The road was lined by the retainers and troops of His Highness, a Guard-of-honour of 100 Rank and File of His Highness' troops under a Native Officer with Band was drawn up opposite the Agency, and a salute of 31 guns was fired on His Excellency's arrival at the Agency. At 5-20 P.M. four of His Highness' principal Sardars (Appendix C) called at the

Dress :—Undress Uniform. Viceregal Residence and enquired after His Excellency's health. They were received by the Foreign Secretary and Captain Baker-Carr representing the Military Secretary. At parting attar and pan were given to these Sardars by the Foreign Secretary.

At 8 P.M. His Excellency and party dined quietly in a tent in the Agency compound, Mr. and Mrs. Martindale, Captain Minchin and all the Europeans in the station being present.

Dress :—Mess Dress.

*Friday, 7th November.*—At 10-30 A.M. His Excellency received a visit from His Highness the Maharao. His Highness was accompanied from the New Palace by the Political Agent and nine of his principal Sardars (*vide* Appendix C). At a distance of 500 yards from the Agency His Highness was met by Captain Minchin, First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, and Captain Wigram. The Foreign Secretary received His Highness as he alighted from his carriage and conducted him to the Reception Room. His Excellency received His Highness half way between the dais and the threshold of the Reception Room and conducted him to a seat at his right hand. On the right of the Maharao sat the Political Agent and nine of His Highness' principal Sardars (*vide* Appendix C). On the left of His Excellency sat the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, the Foreign Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries to the Viceroy, Captain A. B. Minchin, First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Captains Baker-Carr and Wigram, Aides-de-Camp, and Mr. Darashaw, Attaché to the Agent to the Governor General. After taking his seat the Maharao rose and presented a nazar of 101 gold mohars which was touched and remitted. After a short conversation the Maharao's attendants were introduced to His Excellency by the Political Agent and offered nazars of one gold mohar each which were touched and remitted. At the close of the interview attar and pan was given by His Excellency to the Maharao and by Captain A. B. Minchin, representing the Under-Secretary, to His Highness' attendants. The ceremonies at the Maharao's departure were the same as those observed at his arrival. A Guard-of-honour of State troops with Band was drawn up in front of the Agency and saluted His Highness on arrival and departure and salutes of 17 guns were fired on the arrival and departure of the Maharao.

At 11-30 A.M. His Excellency returned the visit of the Maharao. A deputation consisting of the four principal Sardars of the State (Appendix C) awaited on His Excellency at the Agency at 11-10 A.M. to convey His Excellency to the Maharao's Palace. His Excellency left the Agency at 11-20 A.M. and was accompanied by the Agent to the Governor General, the Foreign Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries to His Excellency, Captain A. B. Minchin, First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Captains Baker-Carr and Wigram, Aides-de-Camp and Mr. Darashaw, Attaché to the Agent to the Governor General. At a short distance from His Highness' Palace His Excellency was met by the Political Agent and Rao Bahadur Apji Amar Singh of Palaita, a first class Sardar of the State. His Highness the Maharao received the Viceroy as His Excellency alighted from his carriage and conducted him to the Reception Room and to a seat at his right hand. On the right of the Viceroy sat the European Officers in attendance on His Excellency above mentioned. On the left of the Maharao sat the Political Agent and beyond him, 12 of His Highness' attendants as are entitled to a seat in Darbar (*vide* Appendix C). After a short conversation these attendants were presented by the Political Agent and offered nazars of one gold mohar each which were touched and remitted. At the close of the interview, attar and pan were presented by the Maharao to the Viceroy, to the Agent to the Governor General, and to the Foreign Secretary, and by the Diwan to the other British Officers present and to Mr. Darashaw. The ceremonies which attended the Viceroy's arrival were repeated at His Excellency's departure. The Maharao's troops lined the road in front of His Highness' Palace and saluted as His Excellency passed. A Guard-of-honour of His Highness' troops with Band was drawn up at the Palace and saluted His Excellency on his arrival and departure. A Royal salute of 31 guns was fired by His Highness' Artillery on the arrival and departure of His Excellency. His Excellency was escorted by a squadron of His Highness' Cavalry.

Dress :—Undress Uniform;

Escort :—

1 N.-C. O. and  
3 Sowars,  
State Cavalry.

During the course of the morning Lady Curzon accompanied by Mrs. Martindale and Colonel Fenn visited the Victoria Hospital for Women where she was received by Major Lumsden, Agency Surgeon.

Dress :—Mufti.

Escort :—

- 1 Native Officer,
- 2 N.-C. Os.,
- 18 Sowars,
- State Cavalry.

Maharao and Mr. Martindale received them.

The Viceroy afterwards drove through the City and visited the Palace returning by the gardens. He was accompanied by

Dress :—Mufti.

Escort :—

- 1 Native Officer,
- 2 N.-C. Os.,
- 18 Sowars.

His Highness took leave

Dress :—Mess Dress.

Escort :—Field Officer's escort of State Cavalry under a Native Officer.

After launch at the Agency His Excellency, Lady Curzon and Staff were present at a review of the troops and retainers of the State which took place on the Polo ground. Their Excellencies saw this from the Chabutra where His Highness the

At 8 p. m. Their Excellencies and Staff attended the State Dinner at the New Palace being met on arrival by the Maharao and Sardars and High Officials.

Mr. and Mrs. Martindale, Captain Minchin and all Europeans in the station were present. After dinner His Highness and Sardars and Officials joined His Excellency at table. His Highness proposed His Excellency's health to which His Excellency responded. The party then adjourned and witnessed a performance of gymnastics by school boys in one of the courtyards. After a display of fireworks His Excellency left at 11 P.M. for the Agency.

*Saturday, 8th November.*—At 8-30 A.M. His Excellency, Lady Curzon, and

Dress :—Mufti.

Escorts :—Single Policemen at intervals on both banks.

the bank was beaten for big game. A fine bear came out and fell to His Excellency's rifle. The launches then proceeded 4 miles further upstream where breakfast was served in barges after which the party turned homewards. Their Excellencies and Colonel Baring disembarked at the Pontoon Bridge and reached the Agency at 2 P.M. The remainder of the party proceeded by river to the Agency landing steps.

Escort :—

- 1 N.-C.-O.
- 3 Sowars,
- State Cavalry.

At 5 P.M. Lady Curzon and Lady Ulrica Duncombe drove in the gardens.

At 8 P.M. Their Excellencies dined quietly in a tent as before, the party being as on the evening of the 6th November, His Highness the Maharao, His Sardars, and High Officials joined the party after dinner and there was a display of fireworks and illuminations on the river in front of the Agency. A Peshkash (*vide* Appendix C) was presented and remitted.

Dress :—Mess Dress.

*Sunday, the 9th November.*—Their Excellencies and party left Kotah at 10-30 A.M. for Bundi. The departure was private. The river was crossed in launches, the carriages being drawn up on the far bank. His Highness the Maharao and the Political Agent accompanied His Excellency to the border of the State. A salute of 31 guns was fired at sunrise on the following day.

Dress :—Mufti.

Escort :—1 Native Officer,

- 1 N.-C.-O.,
- 12 Sowars,
- State Cavalry up to 3 miles from Bundi.

Details showing the strength of the party and how it was accommodated are attached as Appendix A. Carriage Procession Programmes as Appendix B; List of Sardars and Officials present on the various ceremonial occasions, and Dalis and Peshkash presented as Appendix C, and Daking arrangements as Appendix D. Appendix D includes the Daking arrangements between Kotah and Nasirabad as they were under the superintendence of a Kotah official, Khan Bahadur Mir Madar Ali. This officer, together with Kunwar Onkar Singh, General Superintendent of Police, was deputed by the Kotah Darbar to accompany His Excellency from Baran to Jodhpur. On all occasions when His Excellency drove out they rode one on each side of His Excellency's carriage.

Remarks in the margin as to dress apply to Europeans only.

R. B. BERKELEY,  
*Political Agent, Kotah.*

12th April 1903.

His Excellency Lord Curzon	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lady Curzon	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lady Ulrica Duncombe	.	.	.	.	.	.
His Excellency's valet	.	.	.	.	.	.
Her Excellency's maid	.	.	.	.	.	.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. H. T. Martindale and Mrs. Martindale	.	.	.	.	.	.
Captain A. B. Minchin	.	.	.	.	.	.
Mr. Darashaw N. Modi, Attaché	.	.	.	.	S. P. Tent	Pitched in
4 Clerks	.	.	.	.	2 Hill Tents	the Guest
20 Servants and Chapprais	.	.	.	.	6 chholdaris	House com-
A. G. G.'s Office	.	.	.	.	1 S. P. Tent	pound.
Dining tent for clerks	.	.	.	.	1 Hill Tent	
H. S. Barnes, Esq., Foreign Secretary	.	.	.	.	D. P. Tent	
W. R. Lawrence, Esq., Private Secretary	.	.	.	.	Do.	
Lt.-Col. the Hon. E. Baring, Military Secretary	.	.	.	.	Do.	
Lt.-Col. E. H. Fenn, Surgeon to the Viceroy	.	.	.	.	Do.	
Captain R. G. T. Baker-Carr, A.-D.-C.	.	.	.	.	S. P. Tent	
Captain C. Wigram, A.-D.-C.	.	.	.	.	Do.	
Captain R. B. Berkeley, Political Agent	.	.	.	.	D. P. Tent	
Miss Berkeley	.	.	.	.	S. P. Tent	
Lieut. Ekford, Central India Horse	.	.	.	.	Do.	
Servants and Chapprais	.	.	.	.	5 chholdaris	
Telegraph Office	.	.	.	.	1 Hill Tent	
Post Office	.	.	.	.	Do.	
Enquiry Office	.	.	.	.	Small Shamiana	
Drawing Room	.	.	.	.	Darbar Tent	
Dining Room	.	.	.	.	Do.	
Smoking Room	.	.	.	.	S. P. Tent	
Barber's Shop	.	.	.	.	Bechoba	
Mr. Herzog, Photographer	.	.	.	.	Raoti	
Mr. Wutzler and European Assistants	.	.	.	.	1 D. P. and 1 S. P. Tent.	
Mr. Wutzler's Native Staff numbering	.	.	.	.	4 chholdaris	
Mr. Wutzler's stores	.	.	.	.	2 Bechobas	
Mr. Wutzler and his Assistant's dining room	.	.	.	.	1 Bechoba	
European Clerks' Mess	.	.	.	.	1 Shamiana	
Foreign Secretary's Office	.	.	.	.	S. P. Tent	
Private Secretary's Office	.	.	.	.	Do.	
Military Secretary's Office	.	.	.	.	Do.	
3 European Clerks (Foreign, Private and Military Secretaries).	.	.	.	.	2 S. P. Tents	
1 Muhammadan Clerk (Private Secretary)	.	.	.	.	S. P. Tent	
Khan Bahadur Amir Baksh and Dispensary	.	.	.	.	2 S. P. Tents	
4 Telegraph Signallers	.	.	.	.	2 Hill Tents	} Outside
Post Office Officials	.	.	.	.	1 Hill Tent	} pound.
16 Private servants	.	.	.	.	8 chholdaris	Inside com-
12 Household servants	.	.	.	.	Servants' quarters, Agency.	pound.
15 Chapprais	.	.	.	.		
1 Dispensary attendant	.	.	.	.	} 9 chholdaris outside	Agency com-
1 Duffry	.	.	.	.	} pound.	

## APPENDIX B.

## CARRIAGE PROCESSION PROGRAMMES.

## FROM BARAN TO ANTAH.

1st carriage	.	His Excellency Lord Curzon and Lady Curzon.
2nd "	.	H. S. Barnes, Esq., and Lady Ulrica Duncombe.
3rd "	.	W. R. Lawrence, Esq., and Captain R. B. Berkeley.
4th "	.	Lt.-Col. the Hon. E. Baring and Lt.-Col. E. H. Fenn.
5th "	.	Captains Baker-Carr and Wigram.
6th "	.	Rao Bahadur Apji Amar Singh of Palaita and Maharaja Jai Singh of Bamulia.

## FROM ANTAH TO POINT OF PESHWAI.

1st carriage	.	W. R. Lawrence, Esq., and Captain R. B. Berkeley.
2nd "	.	Captains Baker-Carr and Wigram.
3rd "	.	Rao Bahadur Apji Amar Singh of Palaita and Maharaja Jai Singh of Bamulia.
4th "	.	(At interval of 20 minutes) His Excellency Lord Curzon and Lady Curzon.
5th "	.	H. S. Barnes, Esq., and Lady Ulrica Duncombe.
6th "	.	Lt.-Col. the Hon. E. Baring and Lt.-Col. E. H. Fenn.

## FROM THE POINT OF PESHWAI TO THE AGENCY.

1st (State) carriage	.	His Excellency Lord Curzon, His Highness the Maharao, Captain R. B. Berkeley, Captain Baker-Carr.
2nd "	.	Lady Curzon, the Hon. Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Captain C. Wigram.
3rd carriage	.	Lady Ulrica Duncombe, H. S. Barnes, Esq.
4th "	.	W. R. Lawrence, Esq., Lt.-Col. the Hon. E. Baring.
5th "	.	Lt.-Col. E. H. Fenn, Captain A. B. Minchin.

## FROM KOTAH TO BUNDI.

1st carriage	.	The Hon. Mr. A. H. T. Martindale and Mrs. Martindale.
2nd "	.	Captain A. B. Minchin, Mr. Darashaw N. Modi.
3rd "	.	(After an interval of two hours) His Excellency Lord Curzon and Lady Curzon.
4th "	.	Lady Ulrica Duncombe and Lt.-Col. the Hon. E. Baring.
5th "	.	H. S. Barnes, Esq., W. R. Lawrence, Esq.
6th "	.	Lt.-Col. E. H. Fenn, Captain Baker-Carr. (Captain C. Wigram rode to Bundi).

## APPENDIX C:

## FOUR PRINCIPAL SARDARS WHO PERFORMED THE CEREMONY OF MIZAJ PURSI :—

1. Maharaja Sher Singh of Indargarh.
2. Raj Bijie Singh of Kunari.
3. Maharaja Madho Singh of Gainta.
4. Maharaja Devi Singh of Antarda.

## SARDARS AND OFFICIALS AT THE POINT OF PESHWAI :—

1. Maharaja Sher Singh of Indargarh.
2. Rao Bahadur Apji Amar Singh of Palaita.
3. Maharaja Jai Singh of Bamulia.
4. Rai Bahadur Chaube Rughnath Das, Diwan.
5. Maharaja Balwant Singh of Khatoli.
6. Maharaja Madho Singh of Gainta.
7. Pandit Ganpat Rao of Sarola.
8. Maharaja Chhagan Singh of Kotra.
9. Kunwar Onkar Singh of Palaita.
10. Khan Bahadur Mir Madar Ali.

NINE PRINCIPAL SARDARS WHO ACCOMPANIED HIS HIGHNESS WHEN HE VISITED  
HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON :—

1. Maharaja Sher Singh of Indargarh.
2. Rao Bahadur Apji Amar Singh of Palaita.
3. Maharaja Jai Singh of Bamulia.
4. Raj Bijie Singh of Kunari.
5. Rai Bahadur Chaube Rughnath Das, Diwan.
6. Maharaja Madho Singh of Gainta.
7. Maharaja Balwant Singh of Khatoli.
8. Maharaja Devi Singh of Antarda.
9. Maharaja Chhagan Singh of Kotra.

HIS HIGHNESS' ATTENDANTS IN DARBAR WHEN HIS EXCELLENCY VISITED  
HIS HIGHNESS :—

1. Thakur Sheodan Singh of Sarthal.
2. Raja Pirthwi Singh of Umri.
3. \* Rai Bahadur Chaube Rughnath Das, Diwan.
4. Pandit Ganpat Rao of Sarola.
5. Kanwar Onkar Singh of Palaita, General Superintendent of Police.
6. Munshi Sheo Pratap, Private Secretary to His Highness.
7. Babu Govind Pershad, Revenue Superintendent.
8. Pandit Naranjan Nath, Judge of Kotah.
9. Munshi Bhyron Lal, Hakim Fouj.
10. Lala Sunder Das, Superintendent of Forests.
11. Rao Sahib Babu Brij Lal, Vice-President, Kotah Municipality.
12. Khan Bahadur Mir Madar Ali, Superintendent of Gardens.

DEPUTATION OF FOUR PRINCIPAL SARDARS WHO WAITED AT THE AGENCY TO CON-  
VEY HIS EXCELLENCY TO THE MAHARAO'S PALACE AND BACK AGAIN TO THE  
AGENCY ON THE OCCASION OF THE RETURN VISIT :—

1. Maharaja Jai Singh of Bamulia.
2. Raj Bijie Singh of Kunari.
3. Maharaja Balwant Singh of Khatoli.
4. Maharaja Devi Singh of Antarda.

SARDARS WHO ATTENDED AT THE AGENCY TO CONVEY HIS EXCELLENCY TO THE  
NEW PALACE ON THE OCCASION OF THE STATE DINNER :—

1. Raja Pirthwi Singh of Umri.
2. Thakur Sheodan Singh of Sarthal.

## DALI PRESENTED TO HIS EXCELLENCY ON HIS ARRIVAL AT KOTAH :—

- 121 trays of dry fruits and sweets.  
80 baskets of fresh fruits and vegetables.

## PESHKASH PRESENTED TO HIS EXCELLENCY ON THE NIGHT OF THE 8TH NOVEMBER :

- 2 trays containing jewelry valued at Rs 575; 40 trays of clothes valued at Rs 3,644;  
1 elephant with silver lace jhool and silver ornaments; 1 elephant with gold lace jhool  
and silver gilt ornaments; 1 horse with silver trappings; one horse with silver gilt  
trappings.

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\*Not introduced a second time on occasion of His Excellency's Visit to His Highness.

## APPENDIX D.

## DAKING ARRANGEMENTS FROM BARAN TO NASIRABAD.

Date.	NAMES.	CONVEYANCE SUPPLIED.					REMARKS.
		Carriages.	Tongas.	Ekkas.	Pal Gharis.	Bullock carts.	
From Bundi to Kotah.							
31st October 1902.	Agent to the Governor General and Party.	2	3	26	...	...	
From Baran to Kotah.							
2nd November 1902.	Mr. Wutzler . . . .	1	2	30	...	10	
"	Photographer . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	
"	Mr. Cutler . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	
4th November 1902.	4 Signallers . . . .	...	2	4	...	...	
6th November 1902.	His Excellency the Viceroy and Party.	8	15	90	4	...	Carriages arrived at Kotah in 6 hours including stoppages for breakfast and Peshwai, Tongas and Pal Gharis in 7 hours, and Ekkas in 9 hours.
From Kotah to Bundi.							
9th November 1902.	His Excellency the Viceroy and Party.	8	15	90	4	...	Carriages arrived at Bundi in 2½ hours; Tongas and Pal Gharis in 3 hours, and Ekkas in 4 hours.
"	Agent to the Governor General and Party.	2	3	26	...	...	
"	Mr. Wutzler . . . .	1	2	18	...	10	
"	Photographer . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	
"	Mr. Cutler . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	
"	4 Signallers . . . .	...	2	4	...	...	
From Kotah to Baran.							
"	Mr. Wutzler's staff . . .	...	3	12	...	6	
From Bundi to Deoli.							
12th November 1902.	His Excellency the Viceroy and Party.	8	15	90	4	...	Carriages arrived at Deoli in 3½ hours; Tongas and Pal Gharis in 4 hours, and Ekkas in 5 hours.
"	Agent to the Governor General and Party.	2	3	26	...	...	
"	Mr. Wutzler . . . .	...	2	30	...	10	
"	Photographer . . . .	...	1	...	...	1	
"	Mr. Cutler . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	
"	Signallers . . . .	...	2	4	...	...	
From Deoli to Nasirabad.							
13th November 1902.	Agent to the Governor General and Party.	2	9	26	...	...	
14th November 1902.	His Excellency the Viceroy and Party.	8	35*	110†	4	...	* Of these 20 sent by Commissioner, Ajmer.
"	Mr. Wutzler . . . .	...	2	30	...	30	† Of these 20 sent by Commissioner, Ajmer.
"	Photographer . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	Carriages arrived at Nasirabad in 7½ hours; Tongas and Pal Gharis in 8 hours, and Ekkas in 13 hours.
"	Mr. Cutler . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	
"	Signallers . . . .	...	2	4	...	...	

N.B.—Valet and maid were given one carriage and the European clerks one carriage. Light luggage also was placed in one carriage. Hence 8 carriages were used for Viceregal party.



Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Lord Curzon,  
to Bundi, 9th to 12th November 1902.

"PESHWAI."

9th November 1902, Sunday.

His Excellency the Viceroy left Kotah for Bundi about 10-30 A.M.

\* Names:—

1. Rathor Dhonkal Singhji.
2. Mohkam Singot Hanwant Singhji.
3. Maha Singot Harinath Singhji.
4. Bohra Puranderji.

† Names:—

1. Nathawat Indra Salji.
2. Indra Salot Nand Singhji.
3. Mohkam Singot Kalyan Singhji.
4. Nathawat Samer Salji.

‡ Names:—

1. Bohra Meghban.
2. Rathor Amar Singhji.
3. Balnot Jawahar Singhji.
4. Nathawat Jiwan Singhji.

§ Political officers wore full dress, with white helmets.

|| NOTE:—The Shamianah was an ordinary Shamianah with a white cloth spread inside, and a white cloth spread from the road side to the Shamianah with red cloth spread on the road side for some 10 feet. In the Shamianah a few chairs were provided.

The Shamianah was placed on the right of the road going from Rundi. It would have been more convenient to have placed it on the left, so that His Excellency's carriage might have come to it right handed.

The escort was drawn up on the left of the Shamianah.

A small toilet tent for the European officers at the Peshwai tent would have been found convenient.

Four \* Sardars of the State met him on the <sup>Bundi</sup>~~Kotah~~ border and four † Sardars met him on the road at 6 miles from Bundi. His Highness the Maharao Raja Sir Raghubir Singh with four ‡ Sardars and the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General, Mr. Martindale, C.S.I., I.C.S., and Captains Minchin and Luard, Assistants to the Agent to the Governor General, Major Pritchard, Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, and Captain Waller with full escort of the Deoli Irregular Force Cavalry, met His Excellency on the Kotah-Bundi road at 3 miles from Bundi. His Excellency and Lady Curzon arrived at the Peshwai Shamianah || in the same carriage. On Their Excellencies alighting, the Maharao Raja, the Political Agent, and the Assistants to the Agent to the Governor General, were introduced to His Excellency and then to Lady Curzon by the Agent to the Governor General, and the Political Agent then introduced the four Sardars to His Excellency.

His Excellency then got into his carriage and invited the Maharao Raja to enter the same carriage. The Maharao Raja was seated on His Excellency's left hand and the Political Agent was seated on the front seat of the same carriage. The Agent to the Governor General drove in the same carriage with Lady Curzon.

(2). It being Sunday, no salute was fired at the place of Peshwai.

Either side of the road from the place of Peshwai to the camp were lined at considerable intervals with Rajput Sowars and Infantry.

(3) *Arrival*.—His Excellency alighted at the Shamianah tent attached to the tents provided for his residence.

His Highness the Maharao Raja took ¶ leave of His Excellency at the

¶ The carriage in which His Excellency and His Highness arrived did not wait near the Shamianah and His Highness had to wait some ten minutes in the Shamianah until the carriage could be brought. This was inconvenient both for His Excellency and His Highness. It would be convenient, if on future similar occasions His Highness took leave of His Excellency immediately on alighting, his carriage being kept ready to take him to his Palace at once.

door of the Shamianah tent and left for his Palace.

(4) *Dali*.—A "Dali" of fruit and sweetmeats with Rs.5,000, in five bags of Rs.1,000 each, was placed on the ground on the right side and close to the Viceroy's Darbar Shamianah. About one quarter of an hour after the Maharao Raja had left for his Palace, the Viceroy came outside the Shamianah and accepted the "Dali" and remitted the Rs.5,000.

(5) *Mizajpursi*.—At about 2-4 P.M., after lunch (2 P.M.) the Foreign

\*\* Names:—

1. Rathor Dhonkal Singhji.
2. Mohkam Singot Hanwant Singhji.
3. Maha Singot Harinath Singhji.
4. Bohra Meghban.

The Mizajpursi ceremony was forgotten in the hurry of arrival and the four Sardars were kept waiting an hour or more. It would be convenient if, on future occasion, the Mizajpursi were carried out a few minutes after the arrival when the four Sardars are present.

Secretary received in the Darbar Shamianah attached to His Excellency the Viceroy's tents, four \*\*Sardars of His Highness the Maharao Raja, who enquired after His Excellency's health. One of the Aides-de-Camp of His Excellency the Viceroy was in attendance at the ceremony. "Itr" and "Pan" was given by the Foreign Secretary to the Sardars at parting.

(7) *Visits.*—At 11 A.M. on Monday, the 10th November 1902, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General received a visit from His Highness Sir Raghubir Singhji, Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

(7) *Visits*.—At 11 A.M. on Monday, the 10th November 1902, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General received a visit from His Highness Sir Raghubir Singhji, Bahadur, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.

1. Maharaj Sri Raghuraj Singhji.	{ Youngest brother to His Highness the Maharao Raja.
2. Maharaja Arjun Singhji.	{ Half brother to His Highness the Maharao Raja.
3. Thakur Dhonkal Singhji Rathor.	Member of State Council.
4. Mohkam Singot Hanwant Singhji, Hara.	{ Member of State Council, Revenue Branch.
5. Nathawat Indra Salji Solankhi.	Jagirdar of Pagaran.
6. Maha Singot Hari Nath Singhji, Hara.	{ Member of State Council, Revenue Branch.
7. Bohra Meghban.	Ditto.
8. Indra Salot Nand Singhji, Hara.	{ Member of State Council, Military Branch.
9. Mohkam Singot Kasyan Singhji, Hara.	{ Revenue Officer.

(8) The Maharao Raja was accompanied, from his Palace, by Major Pritchard, Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, and was attended by nine\* of his principal Sardars who are entitled to a seat in Darbar.

(i). At a distance of 500† yards from the gate of the garden in which His Excellency's camp was pitched, His Highness was met by Captains Minchin and Luard, Assistants to the Agent to the Governor General. Captains Minchin and Luard remained in their carriage and stood up and saluted as His Highness' carriage passed and they then followed His Highness in their carriage to the Darbar Shamianah.

(ii). The Foreign Secretary received the Maharao Raja as he alighted and conducted him into the Darbar Shamianah.

(iii). The Viceroy received the Maharao Raja half way between the Viceroy's seat and the door of the Shamianah and conducted him to a seat at his right hand.

(iv). Major Pritchard, Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, sat on the right of the Maharao Raja, and beyond him, the nine Sardars in

and the other seats straight down on either side.

of the Maharao Raja, and beyond him, the nine Sardars in attendance on the Maharao Raja in the order their names are recorded on the margin of paragraph (8) *supra*. On the left of the Viceroy was seated ‡ (1) the Honourable Mr. Martindale, Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, (2) Mr. Barnes, Foreign Secretary, (3) Mr. Lawrence, Private Secretary, (4) the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Baring, Military Secretary, the Viceroy's Staff, and the Agent to the Governor General's Staff, as noted on the margin.§

- (5) § Colonel Fenn, I.M.S., Surgeon to the Viceroy.
- (6) Captain Baker-Carr, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.
- (7) Wigram,
- (8) Captain Minchin, First Assistant to the Agent, Governor General.
- (9) Captain Luard, Second Assistant to the Agent, Governor General.
- (10) Captain Waller, Commanding Deoli Irregular Force Escort.
- (11) Mr. Darashaw J N. Modi, Attaché to the Agent, Governor General.

(v). After the Maharao Raja had taken his seat the Viceroy invited the Maharao Raja, through the Political Agent, to present his nazar. The Maharao Raja then rose and presented a nazar of 101 gold mohars, which the Viceroy touched and remitted. The Maharao Raja then took his seat, and after a short

conversation, the Viceroy invited the Maharao Raja's Sardars, through the Political Agent, to present their nazars.

The Political Agent then rose, and after bowing to the Viceroy, he read out the names of the nine Sardars in the order mentioned in the margin of paragraph (8). They one by one presented a nazar of one gold mohar to the Viceroy, which the Viceroy touched and remitted. The Political Agent after the last Sardar had presented his nazar, bowed to the Viceroy and sat down.

(vi). The Viceroy then held further conversation with the Maharao Raja through the Political Agent. At the close of the interview "itr" and "pan" (in gold tinsel) were given by the Viceroy to the Maharao Raja, and by Mr. Barnes, Foreign Secretary, to Maharaj Sri Raghuraj Singhji, brother of the Maharao Raja, and by Captain Minchin, First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, to rest\* of the Maharao Raja's Sardars.

\*Pan in silver tinsel.

† Except that the Maharao Raja was pleased to excuse the return of the 2 Officers to a point 500 yards from the gate of the Viceroy's Camp.

(vii). The ceremonies at the Maharao Raja's departure were the same† as those observed at his arrival.

A Guard-of-honour of Bundi State troops, 100 strong with colours and the Band of His Highness the Nawab of Tonk, were drawn up on the left front of the Viceroy's Darbar Shamianah, which saluted‡ the Maharao Raja on arrival and departure.

‡ The Band was placed behind the Guard-of-honour in the middle.

A tune composed by the Tonk Bandmaster as the Bundi State tune was played. "God save the King" was not played.

A salute of 17 guns was fired by the Bundi State Artillery from Taragarh Fort on the arrival and departure of the Maharao Raja.

(viii). Undress uniform was worn by Political Officers.

(9). 10th November 1902—Monday.—A deputation of four principal Sardars of the Bundi State waited on His Excellency the Viceroy at the Darbar Shamianah at His Excellency's tents at 11.40 A.M. to conduct His Excellency to the Maharao Raja's Palace.

Return visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Maharao Raja, Bundi.

§ The Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department did not accompany His Excellency the Viceroy to Bundi and was not present.

¶ (1) Colonel Penn, I.M.S., Surgeon to the Viceroy.

(2) Captain Baker-Carr, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

(3) Captain Wigram, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

‡ (1) Captain A. Minchin, First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General.

(2) Captain Luard, Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General.

(3) Captain F. C. Waller, Commanding Es-cort Deoli Irregular Force.

(4) Mr. Darashaw N. Modi, Attaché to the Agent to the Governor General.

(i). His Excellency the Viceroy left his residence at 11.50 A.M. attended by the Foreign Secretary,§ the Private and Military Secretaries to the Viceroy, and His Excellency's personal staff and also attended by the Honourable Mr. Martindale, Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and staff¶.

At the foot of the ramp leading to His Highness the Maharao Raja's Palace the cortege was met by Major Pritchard, Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, and Maharaj Sri Raghuraj Singhji, brother to His Highness.

(ii). His Excellency the Viceroy, on alighting from his carriage at the foot of the ramp, was carried in a "tonjon" \*\* to the steps of the Maharao Raja's Palace and was received by the Maharao Raja at the top of the steps, and was conducted by the Maharao Raja to the Darbar Room and to a seat on the Maharao Raja's right hand.

\*\*The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and other officers were also carried in "tonjons" to the steps of the Maharao Raja's Palace.

On the right of the Viceroy were seated the Honourable Mr. Martindale, Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, the Foreign Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries, His Excellency's personal staff, and the Agent to the Governor General's staff.

Note.—The seats were placed in the same formation as for the Reception of the Maharao Raja by the Viceroy—vide note to paragraph (8) (IV).

On the left of the Maharao Raja, was seated Major Pritchard, Political

- |                                   |                             |                    |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Maharaja Jagan Nath Singhji.   | 7. Bohra Purandarji.        | Agent, Haraoti and |
| 2. Maha Singot Beri Salji.        | 8. Rathor Amar Singhji.     | Tonk and beyond    |
| 3. Maha Singot Mor Singhji.       | 9. Balnot-Jawahar Singhji.  | him Maharaja Go-   |
| 4. Rathor Richpal Singhji.        | 10. Nathawat Jiwan Singhji. | vardhan Singhji    |
| 5. Kanwar Rathor Sheqdan Singhji. | 11. Bohra Brij Bhoshanji.   | and 11 Sardars as  |
| 6. Nathawat Samar Salji.          |                             | noted in the mar-  |

*Note.*—It was arranged that 12 Sardars other than those (9) present at the reception of the Maharao Raja by the Viceroy should be present at the reception of the Viceroy by the Maharao Raja. This was arranged in order to meet, as far as possible, the Maharao Raja's wish, that a greater number of Sardars should attend him than could be allowed by rule.

*Note.*—His Excellency the Viceroy expressly vetoed a proposal that ladies should be allowed to attend the Darbar as spectators.

His Excellency said that reciters or dancing girls might be present if the Maharao Raja desired. No reciters or dancing girls attended the Darbar.

(iii). After a short conversation between His Excellency and His Highness the Maharao Raja the Viceroy invited the Maharao Raja's Sardars, through the Political Agent, to present their nazars.

The Political Agent then rose, and after bowing to the Viceroy read out the names of the Sardars in the order mentioned in paragraph (9) who one by one presented a nazar of one gold mohar to the Viceroy, which the Viceroy touched and remitted. The Political Agent after the last Sardar had presented his nazar, bowed to the Viceroy and sat down.

(iv). The Viceroy then held further conversation with the Maharao Raja through the Political Agent.

At the close of the interview "Itr" and "pan," in gold tinsel were presented by the Maharao Raja to the Viceroy, to the Agent to the Governor General, and to the Foreign Secretary. Maharaj Sri Raghuraj Singhji, brother to His Highness presented "Itr" and "pan" (in silver tinsel) to the other British officers present.

The ceremonies which attended the Viceroy's arrival were repeated at His Excellency's departure.

The Maharao Raja's troops lined the streets to the foot of the ramp leading to the Maharao Raja's Palace and saluted His Excellency as he passed.

A Guard-of-honour of His Highness' troops with the Tonk Band were drawn up at the foot of the steps leading up to the Palace and saluted His Excellency on his arrival and departure.

A Royal salute of 31 guns was fired by the Maharao Raja's Artillery from the Taragarh Fort on the arrival and departure of His Excellency.

His Excellency was escorted by a party\* of Cavalry of the Deoli Irregular Force under Command of Captain F. C. Waller, Deoli Irregular Force,

\* Strength.—Full strength of the Squadron of the Deoli Irregular Force.

(v). Undress uniform was worn by Political Officers.

(10) 10th November 1902.—His Highness the Maharao Raja attended

State Banquet.

- †(1) Maha Singot Harinath Singhji.  
(2) Mohkam Singot Kalian Singhji.  
(3) Bohra Meghban.

†	Table.
---	--------

P.A. +                      + His Excellency  
M.R. +                      the Viceroy  
+  
+  
Sardars,

(ii) *Peshkash*.—After conversation, His Excellency was accompanied by

§The trays were placed on the ground close to the door of the tent on the right. The elephant, horses, etc., stood on the road close to the door of the tent.

by three Sadars† arrived at the Drawing Room tent attached to the Banquet Room tent at 9.30 P.M. was met at the door of the Drawing Room tent by the Political Agent, and conducted to a seat‡ on the Viceroy's left and a little in rear of the Viceroy's chair. The Maharao Raja then rose and read out his speech in Urdu. The Political Agent rose and read out the Maharao Raja's speech in English. His Excellency then made a speech in reply.

His Highness the Maharao Raja to a side door of the Banquet Room tent and there accepted and remitted the *Peshkash* § which consisted of the following :—

Sarpech  
Earring, gold, studded with pearls

Necklace . . . . .	1
Armlets (pair) . . . . .	1
Bridle, silk . . . . .	2
"Mandil" Kirmizi . . . . .	1
Lapeta (Farrukhshahi) . . . . .	1
"Mandil" . . . . .	1
"Lapeta," embroidered (gold) . . . . .	1
"Lapeta," bright red . . . . .	1
"Safa" (Farrukhshahi) . . . . .	2
"Dupatta," gold embroidered . . . . .	3
Shawls . . . . .	5
"Kamkhawb" (pieces) . . . . .	5
"Tash" (pieces) . . . . .	1
"Chikan" . . . . .	1
Chikan, sky colour . . . . .	1
Elephant, with Jhool and "Ankas" (gold) . . . . .	1
Horses . . . . .	2

(12) *12th November 1902.*—His Excellency the Viceroy left Bundi by carriage at 9 A.M. on Wednesday, the 12th November 1902. His Excellency's departure was private. His Highness the Maharao Raja with some Sardars attended at the Darbar Shamianah at His Excellency's camp and took leave of His Excellency.

A Royal salute of 31 guns was fired from the Taragarh Hill Fort on His Excellency's departure.

Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India Lord Curzon to Deoli, 12th to 14th November 1902, Wednesday.

### PESHWAI.

12th November 1902, Wednesday.

His Excellency the Viceroy left Bundi for Deoli at about 9 A.M.

The Prime Minister \* and three † principal Sardars of the Tonk State and

\* Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Wahab Khan.

† Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Hamid Khan.

Sahibzada Muhammad Is Hak Khan.

Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Rohim Khan.

‡ Munshi Jogi Das.

§ Thakur Nahar Singhji Rathor.

Biram Singh Jagirdar of Arnia.

Kanwar Sobhag Singh, cousin to the Raja

Dhiraj.

|| (1) Sahibzada Mahmood Khan.

(2) Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Alim Khan.

(3) Sahibzada Muhammad Elias Khan.

(4) Sahibzada Muhammad Hanif Khan.

(5) Khan Sahib Mirza Muhammad Ali Khan.

¶ Kanwar Umed Singh.

Thakur Zorawar Singh.

Thakur Bahadur Singh.

\*\* Political officers wore full dress with white

helmets.

†† Strength.—Full strength of the Deoli

Irregular Force Squadron.

the Kamdar and three § principal Sardars of the Shahpura Chiefship met His Excellency on the Bundi border on the road about 6 miles from Deoli.

His Highness the Nawab Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, G.C.I.E., of Tonk with 5 Sadars|| and Raja Dhiraj Sir Nahar Singh of Shapura accompanied by 3 Sadars¶ the Honourable \*\* Mr. A. Martindale, I.C.S., C.S.I., Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, Captains Minchin and Luard, Assistants to the Agent to the Governor General, Major Pritchard, Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, and Captain Waller with full escort †† of Deoli Irregular Force Cavalry met His Excel-

lency on the Bundi-Deoli road at 3 miles from Deoli.

(2). His Excellency and Lady Curzon arrived at the Peshwai Shamianah††

†† The Shamianah was an ordinary four Shamianah. It was pitched on the left of the road going from Deoli to Bundi and about 30 paces from the roadway, so that His Excellency's carriage drove up to it right handed.

in the same carriage. On Their Excellencies alighting, His Highness the Nawab and the Raja Dhiraj were introduced to His Excellency and then to Lady Curzon by the Agent to the Governor General. The Political Agent then introduced the four

Sadars of Tonk and the four Sardars four Shahpura to His Excellency. A Royal

§§ The saluting battery consisted of 2 guns of the Tonk State Artillery. They were placed on the right hand of the road going from Deoli to Bundi and about half a mile from the roadway. The order to commence firing the salute was communicated from the road by flag signal.

salute §§ of 31 guns was fired on His Excellency's arrival at the place of Peshwai.

of Tonk with the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General, in the next carriage being the Raja Dhiraj, Shapura, with the Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, and Kunwar Umed Singh.

His Excellency and Lady Curzon then got into their carriage and were followed in a carriage by His Highness the Nawab

||| Sufficient troops not being available no attempt was made to line the sides of the road with troops for a mile or so from Deoli.

(2) Arrival. |||—His Excellency alighted at the Agency House.

A Guard-of-honour of 100 Tonk State Infantry (with the Tonk Band)

Note.—Two guns only—they were placed near the "Risala" well, some 150 yards to the north of the Deoli Post Office.

presented arms on His Excellency's arrival, and a Royal salute of 31 guns was fired by the Tonk State Artillery.

(3) Dali.—No Dali was presented either by His Highness the Nawab or by the Raja Dhiraj.

(4) Mirzajpursi.—About one quarter of an hour after His Excellency's

¶¶ Names.—Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Wahhab Khan.

Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Rahim Khan.

Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Hamid Khan.

Sahibzada Muhammad Is Hak Khan.

\*\*\* Munshi Jogi Dass Kamdar.

Thakur Nahar Singh of Birdhol.

Biram Singhji, Jagirdar of Arnia.

Kanwar Sobhag Singhji.

arrival the Foreign Secretary received in the front verandah of the Agency House four Sadars¶¶ of His Highness the Nawab of Tonk, who inquired after His Excellency's health—and when the Tonk Sardars had gone the Foreign Secretary received four Sardars\*\*\* of the Shahpura Chiefship who inquired after His Excellency's health.

One of the Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy was in attendance at both ceremonies.

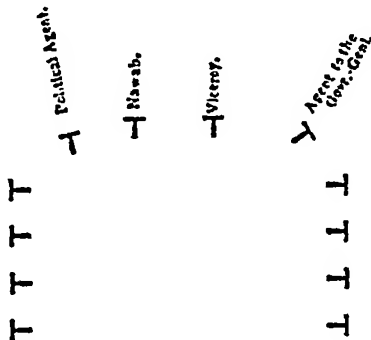
At both ceremonies "Itr" and "pan" was given by the Foreign Secretary to the Sardars at parting.

(5) *Visits—12th November 1902.*—At 4 P.M. on Wednesday, the 12th November 1902, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General received a visit from His Highness Sir Muhammad Ibrahim Ali Khan, G.C.I.E.

- (i). The Nawab was accompanied from his residence in the Tonk Vikalat, in the Deoli Agency limits by Major Pritchard, Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, and was attended by nine\* of his principal Sardars who are entitled to a seat in Darbar.
- On alighting from his carriage His Highness was met by the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General and an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy. The Foreign Secretary received His Highness at the door of the Darbar Room (Drawing Room) in the Agency House and conducted him into the Darbar Room.
- (ii). The Viceroy received the Nawab half way between the Viceroy's seat and the door of the Darbar Room and conducted him to a seat on his right hand.
- |                                     |          |   |
|-------------------------------------|----------|---|
| (1) Sahibzada<br>Abdul Rehman Khan. | Muhammad | } Uncle to<br>His High-<br>ness the<br>Nawab.   |
| (2) Sahibzada<br>Is Hak Khan.       | Muhammad |   |
| (3) Sahibzadi<br>Abdul Rohim Khan.  | Muhammad | } Brother to<br>His High-<br>ness the<br>Nawab. |
| (4) Sahibzada<br>Abdul Wahhab Khan. | Muhammad |   |
| (5) Sahibzada<br>Saddik Khan.       | Muhammad | } Do.   |
| (6) Sahibzada<br>Abdul Hamid Khan.  | Muhammad |   |
| (7) Sahibzada Mahmood Khan          |          | } Cousin to<br>His High-<br>ness the<br>Nawab.  |
| (8) Sahibzada<br>Ellas Khan.        | Muhammad |   |
| (9) Sahibzada<br>Hanif Khan.        | Muhammad | } Nephew to<br>His High-<br>ness the<br>Nawab.  |
|                                     |          |   |
|                                     |          | } Do.   |
|                                     |          |   |

(iii). Major Pritchard, Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, sat† on the right

† The seats of the Agent to the Governor General and of the Political Agent were placed half right and half left and the other seats straight down either side.



- (5) Colonel Fenn, I.M.S., Surgeon to the Viceroy.  
 (6) Captain Baker-Carr, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.  
 (7) Captain Wigram, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.  
 (8) Captain Minchin, First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General.  
 (9) Captain Luard, Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General.  
 (10) Captain Waller, Commanding Deoli Irregular Force Escort.  
 (11) Mr. Darashaw N. Modi, Attaché to the Agent to the Governor General.

(iv). After the ‡ Nawab had taken his seat the Viceroy invited the Nawab, through the Political Agent, to present his nazar. The Nawab then rose and presented a nazar of 101 gold mohars, which the Viceroy touched and remitted.

The Nawab then took his seat, and after a short conversation§ the Viceroy invited the Nawab's Sardars, through the Political Agent, to present nazars.

§ The Political Agent interpreted.

The Political Agent then rose, and after bowing to the Viceroy he read out the names of the nine Sardars in the order mentioned in the margin of paragraph (5) above, who one by one presented a nazar of one gold mohar|| to the Viceroy which the Viceroy touched and remitted.

|| It is desirable that it should be arranged that each Sardar should bring in his hand one gold mohar, so that there may be no unseemly passing of a gold mohar from one Sardar to the other in the Darbar.

The Political Agent, after the last Sardar had presented his nazar, bowed to the Viceroy and sat down.

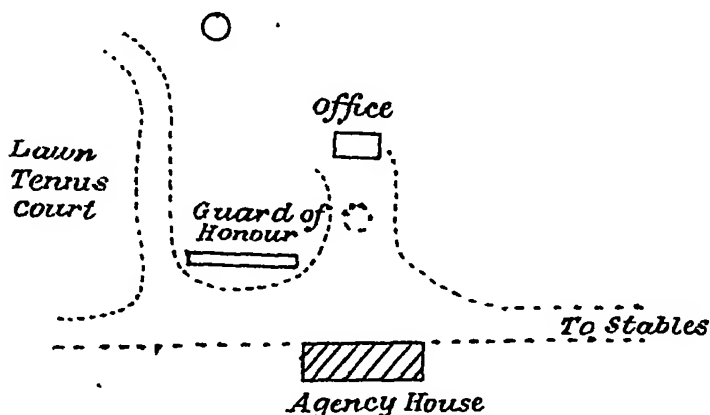
*Note.*—Care should be taken that the Tonk Sardars wear a Pagri or Safa and not a round cap and that none of them wear completely black garments.

(v). The Viceroy then held further conversation with the Nawab through the Political Agent.

At the close of the interview "Itr" and "pan" (in gold tinsel) were given by the Viceroy to the Nawab and by the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General to the Nawab's Sardars.

The ceremonies at the Nawab's departure were the same as those observed at his arrival.

A Guard-of-honour of Tonk State troops, 100 strong, with colours and band,



were drawn up on the left front of the Agency House, which saluted the Nawab on his arrival and departure.

A salute of 17 guns was fired by the Tonk State Artillery from the site mentioned in the margin of paragraph (2) above on the arrival and departure of the Nawab.

*Note.*—The Band was placed behind the Guard-of-Honour in the middle. A tune composed by the Tonk Bandmaster as the Tonk State tune was played.—"God save the King" was not played.

(vi). Undress uniform was worn by Political Officers.

(6) At 4-20 P.M. on Wednesday, the 12th November 1902, His Excellency the Viceroy received a visit from Raja Dhiraj Sir Nahar Singh of Shahpura.

(7) The Raja Dhiraj was accompanied from his house in the Agency limits by Major Pritchard, Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, and was attended by three principal Sardars\* who are entitled to a seat in Darbar. On alighting from his carriage the Raja Dhiraj was met by an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy and at the door of the Darbar Room (Drawing Room) of the Agency House by the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General

- (1) Kanwar Umed Singh, eldest son of the Raja Dhiraj.
- (2) Thakur Zorawar Singh, Jaigirdar of Khamor.
- (3) Thakur Bahadur Singh, distantly related to the Raja Dhiraj.

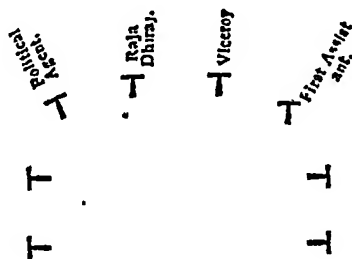
*Note.*—Kanwar Umed Singh was allowed to come in addition to the two Sardars prescribed by rules, as a special favour.

and conducted by him into the Darbar Room.

(i). The Viceroy received the Raja Dhiraj seated and motioned him to a seat on his right hand.

(ii). Major Pritchard, Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, sat† on the right of the Raja Dhiraj and beyond him the three Sardars in attendance on the Raja Dhiraj in the order in which their names are recorded on the margin of paragraph (7) above.

†The seats of the Political Agent and First Assistant were placed half left and half right and the other seats straight down either side.



On the left of the Viceroy was seated the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, an Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy and Captain Waller, Commanding Deoli Irregular Force Escort.

(iii). After the Raja Dhiraj had taken his seat and after an exchange of greetings as to health the Viceroy invited the Raja Dhiraj, through the Political Agent, to present his nazar. The Raja Dhiraj then rose and presented a nazar of 31 gold mohars, which the Viceroy touched and remitted.



The Raja Dhiraj then took his seat and after a short conversation the Viceroy invited the Raja Dhiraj's Sardars through the Political Agent to present their nazars.

The Political Agent then rose, and after bowing to the Viceroy, he read out the names of three Sardars in the order in which they are recorded in the margin of paragraph (7) above who one by one presented a nazar of one gold mohar to the Viceroy, which the Viceroy touched and remitted.

The Political Agent, after the last Sardar had presented his nazar, bowed to the Viceroy and sat down.

(iv). The Viceroy then held further conversation with the Raja Dhiraj through the Political Agent.

At the close of the interview "Iti" and "pan" (in gold tinsel) were given by the Viceroy to the Raja Dhiraj, and by the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General to the Raja Dhiraj's Sardars.

(v). The ceremonies at the Raja Dhiraj's departure were the same as those observed at his arrival.

(vi). Undress uniform was worn by Political Officers. †

(8) 12th November 1902.—At 4-30 P.M. on the 12th November 1902, a

Return visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Nawab of Tonk.

\* Names :—

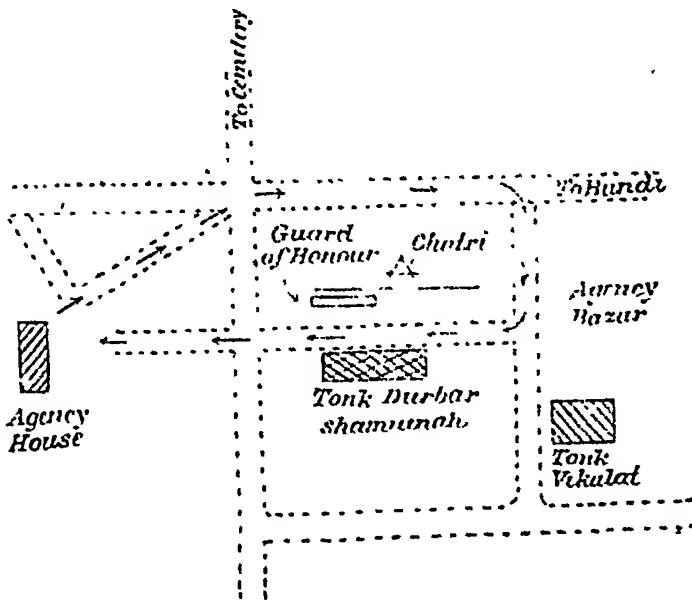
- (1) Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Rahman Khan.
- (2) Sahibzada Muhammad Ishak Khan.
- (3) Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Rahim Khan.
- (4) Sahibzada Muhammad Saddik Khan.

† Note.—The shamiana was pitched on the maidan between the Agency House and the Agency Bazar.

deputation of four principal Sardars \* of the Tonk State waited on His Excellency the Viceroy at the Agency House to conduct His Excellency to His Highness the Nawab's Darbar Shamiana.

(i). His Excellency the Viceroy left the Agency House at 4-40 P.M. attended by the Foreign Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries to the Viceroy, and His Excellency's personal staff and also attended by the Honourable Mr. Martindale, Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and staff.

(ii). The Nawab accompanied by Major Pritchard, Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, received His Excellency as he alighted from his carriage and conducted



Arrow heads show route to His Excellency's carriage.

- † (1) Colonel Fenn, I.M.S., Surgeon to the Viceroy.
- (2) Captain Baker-Carr, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.
- (3) Captain Wigram, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

Note.—The Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department did not accompany His Excellency the Viceroy, to Deoli and was not present.

- § (1) Captain Minchin, First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General.
- (2) Captain Luard, Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General.
- (3) Captain C. F. Waller, Commanding Escort Deoli Irregular Force.
- (4) Mr. Darashaw N. Modi, Attaché to Agent to the Governor General.

His Excellency into the Darbar Shamiana and to a seat on his right hand.

(iii) On the right of the Viceroy were seated \* the Honourable Mr. Martindale, Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, the Foreign Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries, His Excellency's Personal staff, and the Agent

to the Governor General's staff.

On the left of the Nawab was seated Major Pritchard, Political Agent,

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| (1) Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Alim Khan   | { Brother to His Highness the Nawab.         | Haraoti, and beyond him the 12 Sardars as noted in the margin.<br>(iv). After a short conversation between His Excellency and His Highness the Nawab, the Viceroy invited the Nawab's Sardars, through the Political Agent, to present their nazars.<br>The Political Agent rose, and after bowing the Viceroy read out the names of the Sardars in the order in which they are recorded in the margin of paragraph (8) above, who one by one presented a nazar of one gold mohar |
| (2) Sahibzada Muhammad Sher Ali Khan     | { Brother-in-law of His Highness the Nawab.  |   |
| (3) Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Wahid Khan  | { Nephew of His Highness the Nawab.          |   |
| (4) Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Majid Khan  | { Do.  |   |
| (5) Sahibzada Sardar Muhammad Khan       | { Do.  |   |
| (6) Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Rehman Khan | { Son-in-law of His Highness the Nawab.      |   |
| (7) Sahibzada Muhammad Hedayetulla Khan  | { Remote relative of His Highness the Nawab. |   |
| (8) Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Raof Khan   | { Do.  |   |
| (9) Sahibzada Ahmad Nur Khan             | { Do.  |   |
| (10) Sahibzada Abdul Hamid Khan          | { Do.  |   |
| (11) Sahibzada Abdul Wahid Khan          | { Do.  |   |
| (12) Khan Sahib Mirza Muhammad Ali Khan  | { Member, State Council.                     |   |

*Note.*—In order to meet, as far as possible, the Nawab's wish that a greater number of Sardars should attend him than could be allowed by rule, it was arranged that the 12 Sardars at the Reception of the Viceroy by the Nawab should be other than the 9 Sardars attending the Nawab at his Reception by the Viceroy.

to the Viceroy, which the Viceroy touched and remitted.

The Political Agent, after the last Sardar had presented his nazar, bowed to the Viceroy and sat down.

(v). The Viceroy then held further conversation with the Nawab through the Political Agent.

(vi). At the close of the interview, "Itr" and "pan" (in gold tinsel) were presented by the Nawab to the Viceroy, to the Agent, Governor General, and to the Foreign Secretary, and Sahibzada Muhammad Abdul Wahhab Khan, Prime Minister, Tonk State, presented "Itr" and "pan" (in silver tinsel) to the other British officers present.

(vii). The ceremonies which attended the Viceroy's arrival were repeated at His Excellency's departure.

His Highness the Nawab's troops lined the road way from the gate of His Excellency's exit from to the gate of His Excellency's re-entry into the Agency House grounds, and saluted His Excellency as he passed.

A Guard-of-honour of Tonk State troops was drawn up at the Darbar Shamiyah and saluted His Excellency on his arrival and departure.

A Royal salute of 31 guns was fired by the Tonk State Artillery from the site mentioned in the margin of paragraph (2) above, on the arrival and departure of His Excellency.

†*Strength*—Full strength of squadron of Deoli Irregular Force.

His Excellency was escorted by a party† of Cavalry of the Deoli Irregular Force.

(viii). Undress uniform was worn by Political Officers.

(9) A State Banquet was proposed for 8-30 P.M. on the 13th November 1902, but it was expressly vetoed by His Excellency the Viceroy.

(10) No Peshkhash was presented to His Excellency either by His Highness the Nawab or by the Raja Dhiraj.

(11) 14th November 1902.—His Excellency the Viceroy left Deoli at 10-30 A.M. on Friday, the 14th November 1902.

Departure of His Excellency the Viceroy from Deoli.

(introdu

His Excellency's departure was private. His Highness the Nawab and the Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura, each with some Sardars, attended at the Agency House and took leave of His Excellency.

A Royal salute of 31 guns was fired by the Tonk State Artillery on His Excellency's departure.

C. PRITCHARD, *Major,*  
*Political Agent, Haraoi and Tonk, Rajputana.*

**Memorandum in connection with His Excellency the Viceroy's Journey from Deoli to Nasirabad on the 14th November, 1902.**

His Excellency and suite left Deoli on November 14, 1902, the departure was private. The Viceroy's journey was as follows :—

Arrive Kekri	.. . . .	(21 miles)	1	P.M.	(Lunch).
Leave Kekri	. . . . .		2	"	
Arrive Goela	. . . . .	(16 miles)	4	"	(Tea).
Leave Goela	. . . . .		4-15	"	
Arrive Nasirabad	. . . . .	(20 miles)	6-30	"	
(Lady Curzon reached Kekri at 9-30 A.M. and Nasirabad at 2 P.M.)					

The Officer Commanding Nasirabad entertained the Viceregal party at dinner at 8 P.M. and the Viceroy left by train for Udaipur at 11 P.M.

The arrival at and departure from Nasirabad were private.

\* \* \* \* \*

Police Inspector Patterson was deputed to Deoli in charge of the Ajmer Police party deputed to Deoli from November 12 to November 14. The Inspector placed himself under the orders of the Political Agent at Deoli.

The Police posts on the road between Deoli and Nasirabad were strengthened between the 12th and 14th November. The road was patrolled on the 14th November especially.

On the Kishengarh portion of the Deoli Nasirabad road the Kishengarh Darbar made arrangements for patrolling the road.

The Military escort from Deoli to Goela was provided by the Cavalry squadron of the Deoli Irregular force under the orders of the Officer Commanding at Nasirabad. From Goela the Ajmer Mounted Police provided the escort, and Mr. Bramley, the District Superintendent of Police, commanded the escort from that place to Nasirabad.

The Cavalry provided a travelling escort as far as the Banas river and thereafter to Goela an escort of four sowars. The Police escort from Goela to Nasirabad consisted of six sowars, a dafadar, and the District Superintendent of Police. The escort was relieved at Loharwara and Sarana.

The Commissioner provided breakfast and lunch there at Kekri on November 14. The Commissioner also sent tents and tea to Goela. The Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate, Ajmer, met the Viceregal party at Goela.

The Tonk, Bundi and Shahpura Darbars provided the carriages for the Viceregal party as far as Goela.

From Goela to Nasirabad the carriages were horsed by Nasirabad Royal Artillery horses with their own harness.

Mr. Cooverji Nowrosji, the Tonga Contractor, provided 20 tongas and 20 ekkas for the conveyance of the baggage from Deoli to Nasirabad.

At Nasirabad the Cantonment Magistrate arranged (in communication with the Officer Commanding the Station) for the posting of the Police over the halting place for dinner and over the road from there to the Railway station. The Railway Superintendent of Police issued the necessary instructions to his subordinates on the Railway line from Nasirabad to Udaipur regarding the transit of the Viceregal train.

As regards the carriages from the halting place at Nasirabad to the Railway station, Rai Bahadur Seth Umed Mal and Seth Nemi Chand sent two carriages to Nasirabad for the conveyance of the Viceroy to the Railway station.

The mounted Police escort provided the escort on the night of the 14th November to the Railway station.

The European clerks with the camp travelled in tongas and had lunch at the Kekri Dak Bungalow.

At Kekri the Municipal Commissioners were informally introduced, as a body, to the Viceroy. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, the Chairman, was informally introduced with them.

The Kekri road was decorated with arches bearing expressions of "WELL-COME" as was the road in Kishengarh limits. At the Kishengarh border the Viceroy halted and saw a collection of garnets exhibited by the Kishengarh Diwan.

At Goela as the Thakur was ill the Thakur's son was informally presented to the Viceroy.

A. TUCKER,  
*Commissioner.*

**Memorandum of actual events at His Excellency the Viceroy's Visit to  
Udaipur in November 1902.**

His Excellency the Viceroy and staff arrived at Udaipur Railway station  
by special train at 8-30 A.M. on Saturday,  
Arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy. 15th November.

At the Railway station a Guard-of-honour of the Maharana's troops was drawn up on the platform; and a Royal salute of 31 guns was fired by His Highness' Artillery from the Eklingarh Fort, on the entrance of train into the station.

On His Excellency's alighting from the railway carriage, the Guard-of-honour presented arms, and the Band played the first 6 bars of "God save the King."

His Excellency was received on the platform by His Highness the Maharana with the principal Sardars and Officers of the Udaipur State by the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and staff, and the Resident in Mewar, and by such officers and other persons as were invited to be present on the occasion.

His Highness the Maharana with the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and the Resident met His Excellency on the platform at the door of his carriage. Behind them at a short distance to the right were Sardars and other native gentlemen accompanying His Highness, who were to be presented to His Excellency, and at a short distance on the left European officials of the State, Members of the Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General's staff, and other Military and Civil Officers of Government.

His Excellency the Viceroy on alighting from his saloon had His Highness the Maharana presented to him by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General, who also introduced the Resident.

Presentations of the European gentlemen were then made by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General, and of native gentlemen by the Resident.

His Excellency did not inspect the Guard-of-honour of State troops.

After the presentations, His Highness the Maharana accompanied the Viceroy in His Excellency's carriage to the Viceregal residence (the Residency).

His Excellency was escorted by a detachment of 50 State Cavalry, of whom 10 preceded His Excellency's carriage, 20 followed His Excellency's carriage, and 20 followed the second carriage containing Her Excellency Lady Curzon.

The Maharana's separate escort of 50 State Cavalry was drawn up on the main road outside the station precincts, and followed behind the fifth carriage.

**ORDER OF CARRIAGE PROCESSION.**

**1ST CARRIAGE.**

His Excellency the Viceroy.  
Aide-de-Camp.

His Highness the Maharana.  
Resident.

**2ND CARRIAGE.**

Her Excellency Lady Curzon.  
Military Secretary.

| Agent to the Governor General.  
Aide-de-Camp.

**3RD CARRIAGE.**

Foreign Secretary.  
Aide-de-Camp.

| Mrs. Martindale.  
First Assistant to the Agent to the  
Governor-General.

**4TH CARRIAGE.**

0  
Lady Urica Duncombe.  
Surgeon to the Viceroy.

| Private Secretary.  
Aide-de-Camp.

## 5TH CARRIAGE.

Attaché to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.

## 6TH, 7TH, AND 8TH CARRIAGE.

Ministers and Sardars in attendance on His Highness.

## 9TH, 10TH, AND 11TH CARRIAGE.

European ladies and gentlemen.

The road for about a mile from the Residency was lined by His Highness' troops, who saluted as His Excellency passed. The Sardars' following were drawn up at intervals along the road and saluted as His Excellency passed but did not follow the Sardars in the procession.

A Royal salute was fired by His Highness' Artillery on the parade ground in front of the Residency, and His Excellency's flag was hoisted on the Residency flag staff, as His Excellency arrived at the Residency, where a second Guard-of-honour of the Mewar Bhil Corps was in attendance and gave the Royal salute. His Excellency after inspecting the Guard-of-honour entered the Residency accompanied by His Highness the Maharana, who remained for a few moments conversing with the Viceregal party, while his escort and Sardars were being drawn up outside. The Maharana then took leave and returned to his Palace.

Full dress uniform was worn except by officers in His Excellency the Viceroy's suite who wore undress.

At 10-15 A.M. on the day of His Excellency's arrival four of the Maharana's principal Sardars called at the Viceregal Residence to enquire after His Excellency's health.

Ceremony of Mizajpursi.

They were received by the Foreign Secretary and His Excellency's Military Secretary.

At parting, "attar" and "pan" were given to them by the Foreign Secretary. Undress uniform was worn.

At 3 P.M. on Saturday, the 15th November 1902, His Excellency the Viceroy received a visit from His Highness the Maharana.

Reception of His Highness the Maharana by His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Maharana was accompanied from his Palace by the Resident in Mewar (who was accompanied from the Residency to the Palace by one of His Highness' Sardars), and was attended by 12 of his principal Sardars and officials who were entitled to a seat in Darbar.

At the "Buraj" His Highness was met by an Aide-de-Camp in the absence of the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, and the First Assistant to the Governor General's Agent.

The Foreign Secretary and an Aide-de-Camp received His Highness as he alighted from his carriage and conducted him to the Reception Room.

The Viceroy received His Highness at the edge of the carpet, and conducted him to a seat at his right hand.

On the right of the Maharana sat the Resident, and beyond him the Sardars in attendance on His Highness according to their rank.

On the left of the Viceroy were seated the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, the Foreign Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries to the Viceroy, His Excellency's personal staff and the Agent to the Governor General's staff.

After a short conversation, the Maharana's attendants were introduced to the Viceroy by the Resident and offered nazars of one gold mohar each, which were touched and remitted.

At the close of the interview "attar" and "pan" were given by His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Maharana, by the Foreign Secretary to His Highness' first class Sardars, according to previous custom, and by the First Assistant to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General, in the absence of the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, to the others.

The ceremonies at the Maharana's departure were the same as those observed at his arrival.

A Guard-of-honour was drawn up in front of the Viceregal residence and saluted His Highness on arrival and departure.

A salute of 21 guns was fired by the State Artillery on the parade ground in front of the Residency on the arrival and again on the departure of His Highness.

Full dress uniform was worn except by officers in His Excellency the Viceroy's suite who wore undress.

Return visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Maharana.

His Excellency the Viceroy returned the visit of His Highness on Saturday the 15th November 1902, at 4 P.M.

A deputation consisting of the four principal Sardars of the Udaipur State waited on the Viceroy at his residence, at 3-40 P.M. precisely, to conduct His Excellency to the Maharana's Palace.

His Excellency the Viceroy left his residence at 3-50 P.M. and was attended by the Foreign Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries to the Viceroy, and His Excellency's personal staff. At a short distance from His Highness' Palace, the cortege was met by the Resident in Mewar and His Highness' principal Sardar.

The Maharana received the Viceroy as His Excellency alighted from his carriage at His Highness' Palace, and conducted him to the Reception Room and to a seat at his right hand.

On the right of the Viceroy sat the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputna, the Foreign Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries to His Excellency, His Excellency's personal staff and the Agent to the Governor General's staff.

On the left of the Maharana sat the Resident, and beyond him such of His Highness' attendants as were entitled to a seat in Darbar according to their rank.

After a short conversation such of the Maharana's attendants as were entitled to the honour and as had not been already presented at the Residency, were presented, by the Resident and offered nazars of one gold mohar each, which were touched and remitted.

At the close of the interview "attar" and "pan" was presented by the Maharana to the Viceroy, to the Agent to the Governor General, to the Foreign Secretary and to the Resident; and His Highness' principal Sardar presented "attar" and "pan" to the other British officers present. The ceremonies which attended the Viceroy's arrival were repeated at His Excellency's departure.

The Maharana's troops lined the street in front of His Highness' Palace, and saluted as His Excellency passed.

A Guard-of-honour of His Highness' troops was drawn up at the Palace and saluted His Excellency on his arrival and departure.

A Royal salute of 31 guns was fired by His Highness' Artillery at Eklingarh on the arrival and again on the departure of His Excellency.

His Excellency was escorted by a party of 50 State Cavalry.

Full dress uniform was worn except by officers in His Excellency the Viceroy's suite who wore undress.

In the evening there was a garden party at Saheli-ka-Bag where His Excellency met the Maharana. His Excellency returned to the Residency *via* the Fateh Sagar lake.

At 8 P.M. there was a State Banquet at the Palace followed by fireworks and illuminations and a Bhil dance.

The following arrangements were observed for the State Banquet at the Palace:—

His Highness received Their Excellencies (who arrived after all other guests) at the top of the stairs leading to the Shimbhu Niwas Palace (in front of the door of the billiard room).

On the announcement of dinner, His Highness stood near the door of the dining room, and his European guests passed him on their way into dinner. His Highness was brought into the dining room by the Resident and the First Assistant to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General, at the wine when he sat on the Viceroy's left hand, every one rising on his entrance, which was announced by the Resident. After a short interval His Excellency the Viceroy rose and proposed the health of His Majesty the King Emperor. The Resident



then spoke in English on behalf of His Highness proposing Their Excellencies health and welcoming them to Udaipur. His Excellency in reply made an important speech and proposed His Highness' health. Soon after the party adjourned outside to see the illuminations, etc. Before their eventual departure His Highness garlanded all his guests. After garlanding Their Excellencies, he accompanied them to where he met them, and there took leave, and then returned to garland his other guests who were brought up to His Highness for this purpose by the Resident. Their Excellencies went for an excursion in the lake by moonlight before returning to the Residency.

*Sunday, 16th November.*

- Morning* . . Church at 11 A.M.  
*Afternoon* . . His Excellency drove round the Gulab Bag Garden and visited the Victoria Hall and menagerie.  
 8 P.M. . . Quiet dinner at the Residency.

*Monday, 17th November.*

- Morning* . . His Excellency drove through the City and visited the Armoury, Palace and Jagdish temple.  
*Afternoon* . . There was a boating excursion on the lake to Jag Niwas Palace and Khas Odi, and tea at Jag Mandir Palace. His Highness the Maharana visited His Excellency the Viceroy privately at the Residency at 6 P.M. The Adhikari of Nathdwara presented "Maha Prashad" (offerings) on behalf of the Maharaj Goswami of Nathdwara to His Excellency the Viceroy.  
 8 P.M. . . Dinner at the Residency.  
 11 P.M. . . His Excellency and staff left Udaipur by special train for Chitor; departure private.

A Royal salute of 31 guns was fired from Eklingarh at sunrise on the following morning.

*Tuesday, 18th November.*

His Excellency arrived at Chitor Railway station at 6-30 A.M.

A Royal salute of 31 guns was fired from the Chitorgarh Fort when His Excellency alighted from his railway carriage.

His Excellency drove round the Chitorgarh Fort, and returned to camp for breakfast at 10-30. After breakfast His Excellency left for Ajmer at 11 A.M.

A Royal salute of 31 guns was fired from the Chitorgarh Fort on the departure of the train.

A. F. PINHEY, *Major,*  
*Resident, Mewar.*

**List of Sardars and Officials who were present at the various ceremonials observed during His Excellency the Viceroy's Visit to Udaipur in November 1902.**

*Present at Railway station on arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy.*

1. Jawan Singh, Rawat of Kotharia.
2. Sawai Megh Singh, Rawat of Begun.
3. Sawai Kishen Singh, Rao of Bijolia.
4. Sheonath Singh, Rawat of Amet.
5. Pirthi Singh, Raj of Gogunda.
6. Manohar Singh, Thakur of Sardargarh.
7. Himat Singh, Kunwar of Seorati.
8. Luchman Singh, Kunwar of Karjali.
9. Kothari Balwant Singh, Ministerial Officer.

*Deputed for Mizajpursi ceremony.*

1. Man Singh, Raj of Delwara.
2. Sheonath Singh, Rawat of Amet.
3. Sawai Kishen Singh, Rao of Bijolia.
4. Manohar Singh, Thakur of Sardargarh.

*Present at reception of His Highness the Maharana by His Excellency the Viceroy.*

1. Nahar Singh, Rao of Bedla.
  2. Sawai Kishen Singh, Rao of Bijolia.
  3. Sewai Megh Singh, Rawat of Begun.
  4. Man Singh, Raj of Delwara.
  5. Sheonath Singh, Rawat of Amet.
  6. Pirthi Singh, Raj of Gogunda.
  7. Manohar Singh, Thakur of Sardargarh.
  8. Kunwar Anop Singh, son of Rawat of Begun.
  9. Kunwar Dalpat Singh, son of Raj of Gogunda.
  10. Kunwar Kesri Singh, son of Rawat of Kanor.
  11. Sahiwala Arjan Singh . . . }
  12. Kothari Bulwant Singh . . . }
- } Joint Ministerial Officers.

*Present at the return visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to His Highness the Maharana.*

1. Nahar Singh, Rao of Bedla.
2. Sawai Kishen Singh, Rao of Bijolia.
3. Sawai Megh Singh, Rawat of Begun.
4. Man Singh, Raj of Delwara.
5. Sheonath Singh, Rawat of Amet.
6. Pirthi Singh, Raj of Gogunda.
7. Manohar Singh, Thakur of Sardargarh.
8. Baba Bhopal Singh, of Baolas.
9. Madan Singh, Rawat of Hamirgarh.
10. Nahar Singh, Rawat of Boira.
11. Amar Singh, Raj of Tana.
12. Gulab Singh, Rathor of Rampura.
13. Roop Singh, Rathor of Kelwa.
14. Sujan Singh, Rawat of Bhagwanpura.
15. Baba Nahar Singh of Sanwar.
16. Gobind Singh, Rawat of Amargarh.
17. Anop Singh, Kunwar of Begun.
18. Dalpat Singh, Kunwar of Gogunda.
19. Kesri Singh, Kunwar of Kanore.

20. Himat Singh, Kunwar of Seorati.
  21. Lachman Singh, Kunwar of Karjali.
  22. Sahiwala Arjan Singh . . . . .
  23. Kothari Balwant Singh . . . . .
  24. Mehta Punna Lall, C.I.E.
- } Joint Ministerial Officers.

*Deputed to escort His Excellency the Viceroy from the Residency to the Palace.*

1. Sawai Megh Singh, Rawat of Begun.
2. Pirthi Singh, Raj of Gogunda.
3. Shivnath Singh, Rawat of Amet.
4. Manohar Singh, Thakur of Sardargarh.

*Deputed to accompany the Resident when proceeding to conduct His Excellency the Viceroy to the Palace.*

Nahar Singh, Rao of Bedla.

*Deputed to escort the Resident when proceeding to the Palace to accompany His Highness the Maharana on his visit to His Excellency the Viceroy:*

Nahar Singh, Baba of Sanwar.

## Memorandum of His Excellency the Viceroy's Visit at Ajmer, November 18, 19, 1902.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General arrived at Ajmer by special train from Chitor at 4-53 P.M. on Tuesday, November 18.

The arrival at the Ajmer Railway station was public.

His Excellency the Viceroy was received by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner, the Commissioner, the Officer Commanding at Nasirabad, and all Civil and Military Officers at Ajmer.

The following Chiefs received His Excellency:—

His Highness the Maharawal of Jaisalmer.

His Highness the Maharawal of Dungarpur (both of these Chiefs are pupils at the Mayo College).

His Excellency was received also by—

The Tazimi Istimrardars of Ajmer.

The Municipal Commissioners and Honorary Magistrates of Ajmer.

The Viceroy was received at the door of his carriage by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner and the Officer Commanding at Nasirabad.

The Chief Commissioner introduced the Commissioner who conducted His Excellency past the principal Civil Officers, introducing them in turn. The Officer Commanding at Nasirabad similarly introduced the Military Officers.

The Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer was on duty with the Chiefs of Jaisalmer and Dungarpur, and introduced them to His Excellency.

A salute of 31 guns was fired on the arrival of the Viceregal train.

A Guard-of-honour was furnished within the station by the 2nd Battalion of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

A Guard-of-honour was furnished outside the Railway station by the Merwara Battalion. A Field Officer's escort was furnished at the Railway station by the Deoli Irregular Force Cavalry.

His Excellency inspected the Volunteer Guard-of-honour, and returned to the Central Hall of the station.

The Chairman of the Ajmer Municipal Committee, with whom were the members of the Ajmer Municipal Committee, awaited His Excellency in the Central Hall of the station. On His Excellency's arrival at the Central Hall an address by the Ajmer Municipal Committee was read by the Chairman. After His Excellency's reply the Members of the Committee were introduced to His Excellency by the Chairman.

His Excellency then inspected the Merwara Battalion Guard-of-honour outside the station and entered his carriage, driving to the Residency. With Their Excellencies in the first carriage was the Commissioner and an Aide-de-Camp. The Chief Commissioner was in the second carriage: in the third the Officer Commanding at Nasirabad.

At the Residency the Viceroy was received by a Guard-of-honour furnished by the Merwara Battalion, with band and colours.

The Railway station was divided into marked enclosures, admission to which was regulated by tickets issued by the Commissioner.

### SUBSIDIARY NOTES.

The route from the station to the Residency was past the Trevor Hall, the Magazine, the Nasiyan temple and the Daulat Bagh. In the Daulat Bagh the carriages took the upper road along the Ana Sagar embankment.

The District Superintendent of Police rode on the left of the Viceregal carriage on this and on other occasions during the visit. Two mounted Police sawars rode fifty yards ahead of the Viceregal carriage on this and on other occasions. Traffic was closed on all roads used for half an hour before the passage of the Viceregal carriages. The roads were lined by Police at intervals, and watered by the Municipal Committee.

Baggage was conveyed from the station to the Residency in conveyances provided under the Assistant Commissioner's orders. Baggage was similarly conveyed from the Residency to the station on the night of November 19.

The Ajmer Dak. Bungalow, which is close to the Railway station, was reserved for the use of European clerks.

For the conveyance of mails between the Post Office and the Residency four mounted orderlies were provided by the Police.

At the Residency a Military Guard was posted during the Viceregal visit, under the orders of the Officer-Commanding at Ajmer, by whom orders were issued as to firing of salutes, the attendance of the Cavalry escort, orderlies, and the furnishing of Guards-of-honour.

The outer enclosure of the Residency was guarded by the Police, and details on this head were arranged by the District Superintendent of Police in communication with the Officer Commanding the Guard, under the orders of the Military Secretary.

Tents were provided at the Residency as follows:—

For the Military Secretary . . . . .	One single pole tent.
For two Aides-de-Camp . . . . .	One double pole tent.
For the First Assistant Agent to the Governor General . . . . .	One single pole tent.
For the Officer Commanding the Guard . . . . .	One single pole tent.

(The Foreign Secretary, the Surgeon to the Viceroy, and two Aides-de-Camp stayed in the Commissioner's house.)

The Attaché to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner . . . . .	One tent.
The Clerks of the Honourable the Chief Commissioner's Office . . . . .	Ditto.
The Private Secretary's Office . . . . .	Ditto.
The Military Secretary's Office . . . . .	Ditto.

(Double sentries were posted on each of these two last-named tents by the Officer Commanding the Guard.)

The Superintendent of the Kitchen . . . . .	One tent.
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On the lower terrace the Military Guard and Police were encamped. These provided their own tents. The Cavalry escort was not camped at the Residency. The Officer Commanding at Ajmer arranged for their encampment, and for that of the Battery of Artillery, in communication with the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer.

The Hindu Superintendent and Cashier of the Foreign Office were camped at the Commissioner's house. A Police guard was furnished.

On Wednesday, November 19th, the Viceroy received informal visits from the Chiefs of Jaisalmer and Dungarpur at 10-30 A.M. The Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer conducted the Chiefs to the Residency and presented them to the Viceroy. No Guard-of-honour was furnished nor was any salute fired.

Thereafter the Viceroy received the Tazimi Istimrardars of Ajmer. At 11 A.M. His Excellency visited the Ana Sagar embankment, the Arrhai-din-ka Jhompra Mosque and the Ajmer Fort.

At 4-30 P. M. His Excellency arrived at the Mayo College, and presided at the distribution of prizes. Before arriving at the College His Excellency informally returned the visits of the Jaisalmer and Dungarpur Chiefs. The Chiefs, with whom was the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmer, received the Viceroy's visit together in the Ajmer Boarding House. A Guard-of-honour was furnished by the Merwara Battalion at the entrance of the College Hall. At 11 P.M. His Excellency drove from the Residency to the Railway station and entered the Viceregal train.

A salute was fired at sunrise the next morning.

#### UNIFORM AND DRESS (CIVIL).

For the public arrival.—Full dress for Civil Officers entitled to wear uniform. For other Civil Officers, morning dress.

For the receptions on the morning of November 19.—For Civil Officers on duty, undress uniform.

For the drive through Ajmer on November 19.—Undress uniform for Civil Officers in attendance.

For the Mayo College Prize Distribution.—Plain clothes.

## SUBSIDIARY NOTES.

Route for the drive through Ajmer on the morning of November 19.

From the Residency to the Ana Sagar embankment, thence through the Delhi Gate and past the Durga to the Arrhai-din-ka Jhompra. Thence back past the Durga, through the Dhan Mandi and Naya Bazar to the Fort gateway, and back to the Residency through the Magazine, thence past the Nasiyan temple and Daulat Bagh (Lower Road), to the Residency.

From the Residency to the Mayo College on the afternoon of November 19, through the Kaisar Bagh and Circular road past the Merwara Battalion Mess and house of the District Superintendent of Police and over the level crossing to the College; entrance by the Ajmer Boarding-house. Back by the same route. To the Railway station on the night of November 19, by the route of the previous day.

The following Civil Officers accompanied the Viceroy on the drive through Ajmer on November 19:—

The Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioner, and the Executive Engineer.

The Chief Commissioner also accompanied the party. The Commissioner drove in the Viceroy's carriage and the Chief Commissioner and other officers in other carriages.

The Tazimi Istimrardars presented on November 19, were 12 in number, the attendance of the minor Bhinai Raja, of the Thakur of Para, and of the Thakur of Bagsuri having been excused.

"Khats" of invitation to Ajmer were sent to subordinate Thakurs, in conformity with the 1896 precedent as recorded in the vernacular record, through the Patwi. This in the case of three subordinate Masuda Thakurs was the occasion of complaint which has been separately dealt with.

A. TUCKER,  
*Commissioner.*

### Viceroy's Visit to Abu.

His Excellency the Viceroy accompanied by his Military and Private Secretaries and two Aides-de-Camp arrived at Abu Road by special train about 7-30 A.M. on the 20th November 1902. The arrival was private, but His Highness the Maharao of Sirohi with the Resident, Western Rajputana States, and some Sardars and officials of the Sirohi State were present on the platform to receive His Excellency. The Resident wore undress uniform. A Guard-of-honour of the Sirohi Infantry was drawn up on the platform. His Excellency alighted from his carriage about 8-30 A.M., and the following were then presented to him :—

His Highness the Maharao,  
The Resident, Western Rajputana States.

The Resident then presented :—

Maharaja Kunwar Sarup Singh.  
Raj Sahiban Zorawar Singh of Ajári.  
Raj Sheonath Singh of Mandár.  
Thakur Ajit Singh of Rohwa.  
Rai Bahadur Singhi Jawahir Chand, the Dewan.  
Singhi Samrath Mal, Revenue Commissioner.

His Excellency then drove with the Maharao to His Highness' bungalow at Abu Road. The Resident and the Aide-de-Camp in waiting were in the same carriage.

After breakfasting in the bungalow, His Excellency started at about 10 A.M. for Mount Abu. He travelled alone in a phaeton obtained from Simla. The Private and Military Secretaries travelled in another similar phaeton. The rest of the party drove to the foot of the hill in His Highness' carriages and thence up the hill in tongas.

His Excellency was escorted by a detachment of the Erinpura Irregular Force Cavalry under Major Hughes. His Excellency's arrival at Mount Abu (after 12 noon) was private, but a Guard-of-honour of the Erinpura Irregular Force Infantry under a British Officer received His Excellency at the Residency gates.

His Excellency and staff stayed at the Residency and were the guests of the Agent to the Governor General except at the dinner on the 20th November. Owing to the late arrival at Abu of His Excellency and staff and consequently of the Sirohi Sardars and officials, the Mizajpursi ceremony was dispensed with. The Maharao of Sirohi visited His Excellency the Viceroy at the Residency soon after 1 P.M. on the 20th November 1902. The procedure laid down in Foreign Department Confidential Notification, dated the 20th October 1902, was observed except that, for reasons given in the enclosure to Resident's letter to First Assistant, No. 784-G., dated the 29th November 1902, only four Sardars or officials accompanied His Highness. There was moreover no salute, artillery not being available. The First Assistant represented the Under-Secretary and I think that the Private Secretary represented the Foreign Secretary.

The Maharao's attendants introduced to the Viceroy were—

Raj Sahiban Jeth Singh of Nádia,  
Thakur Pirthi Raj of Kalindri,  
Thakur Dungar Singh of Mandwara, and  
The Diwan, Rai Bahadur Singhi Jawahir Chand.

After lunch on the 20th November the Viceroy visited the Dilwara temples, and had tea there.

At dinner that night at the Residency the Maharao was the host. His Highness joined the party at dessert time and sat next to His Excellency. There were no speeches.

The usual "dallis" of fruit and vegetables were presented on the evening of the 20th November at the Residency. A deputation composed thus :—

Raj Sahiban Jeth Singh of Nádia,  
Thakur Pirthi Raj of Kalindri,  
Thakur Dungar Singh of Mandwara, and the Diwan

attended at the Residency at 10-45 A.M. on the 21st November to conduct

His Excellency to the Maharao's residence. The Viceroy was delayed by State business and could not pay the return visit to His Highness till about 12 noon. The procedure laid down in Foreign Department Notification (Confidential), dated the 20th October 1902, was observed except as regards times and except that there were no salutes and His Excellency dispensed with his escort. Neither the Foreign nor the Under-Secretary were present.

The attendants presented to the Viceroy at this return visit were the four who had been introduced at the visit, and Mr. Milap Chand, late Dewan, Babu Surat Chandra Rai Chaudri (Private Secretary to His Highness), Singhi Punam Chand, State Vakil.

After this visit His Excellency proceeded to the Lawrence School where he spent half an hour or so inspecting the class rooms, dormitories and hospital, conversing with the Head Master and Mistress and watching the children at drill.

His Excellency left Abu at about 3 P.M. escorted as on his journey up. The Maharao was ready at the Bungalow at Abu Road to receive the Viceroy, but His Excellency went straight to his Railway carriage and had tea there. There was a private dinner at the bungalow at about 8 P.M. to which Messrs. Powell and Harkness of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway were invited. The Maharao joined the party in the Drawing Room soon after 9 P.M. The illuminations and fireworks were viewed from the roof of the bungalow and at about 9-45 P.M. His Excellency said good-bye to the Maharao at the bungalow and drove to the Railway station.

The special train left for Jodhpur at 10 P.M.

K. D. ERSKINE, *Major,*  
*Resident, Western Rajputana States.*



### Visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Jodhpur, 22nd and 23rd November 1902.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Jodhpur by special train at 8-30 A.M. on the 22nd November 1902. The procedure prescribed in Foreign Department Confidential Notification, dated the 20th October 1902, was observed.

The names of the native gentlemen presented to His Excellency at the Railway station are given in the Appendix A. The following European gentlemen were also presented to the Viceroy at the station:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Crofts, I.M.S., Residency Surgeon.

W. Home, Esq., Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.

The Rev. Dr. Somerville, of the Scotch Presbyterian Mission.

R. Todd, Esq., District Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.

G. Warren, Esq., Officiating District Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.

G. B. Goyder, Esq., Auditor, Raj and Railway Accounts, Marwar.

Lieutenant S. H. Jacob, Assistant Resident.

C. Skelton, Esq., Assistant Engineer, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.

A. Murphy, Esq., Personal Assistant to the Manager, Jodhpur-Bikaner Railway.

As Her Excellency Lady Curzon, Lady Ulrica Duncombe, the Foreign Secretary, the Surgeon to the Viceroy and two of His Excellency's Aides-de-Camps arrived at Jodhpur two days in advance of the Viceroy, the order of carriage procession was not followed.

The first carriage, however, contained His Excellency the Viceroy, His Highness the Maharaja, the Resident, and Captain Baker-Carr, Aide-de-Camp.

It is believed that the Agent to the Governor General and the Military Secretary to the Viceroy were in the second carriage.

The ceremony of Mizajpursi took place at 11 A.M. The deputation consisted of Maharajas Arjun Singh and Rattan Singh and the Thakurs Mangal Singh of Pokaran and Fateh Singh of Ras. These gentlemen were received in the verandah of the Ratanada Palace by the Foreign Secretary and His Excellency's Military Secretary.

The orders issued in Foreign Department Confidential Notification, dated the 20th October 1902, were followed.

In accordance with orders issued by the Foreign Department (*vide* Confidential Notification, dated 20th October 1902), His Excellency the Viceroy received a visit from the Maharaja at 12 P.M., and returned the visit of His Highness at 1 P.M. on the 22nd November 1902. The First Assistant Agent to the Governor General represented the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department. The names of the Maharaja's attendants who were presented to the Viceroy at these visits are given in Appendix B, as also the names of the four Sardars who invited His Excellency to pay the return visit and the name of the principal Sardar (the Thakur of Pokaran) who, with the Resident, met His Excellency at a short distance from His Highness' residence.

The return visit was paid at the Raika Bagh.

At 4 P.M. His Excellency inspected the Sardar Risala or Imperial Service Cavalry. His Excellency and party were for the most part in carriages and the Viceroy's staff did not wear uniform.

After the parade His Excellency drove to the polo ground and watched the polo.

There was a State Banquet at 8 P.M. at the Ratanada Palace. His Highness the Maharaja joined the party at dessert time and after the health of the King-Emperor had been proposed by the Viceroy, the Maharaja proposed the health of His Excellency to which the Viceroy replied.

After dinner there was the usual "Ghumar" nautch.

At about 9-45 A.M., on the 23rd November, His Excellency the Viceroy left his residence and visited the Fort returning about two hours later.

The proposed visit to Mandor did not come off. The dinner party in the evening was a quiet one. His Highness the Maharaja dined with the party.

The departure from Jodhpur at 10 P.M. on the 23rd November was private, but the usual salute was fired at sunrise on the following morning.

There were no presentations of "Dalis" or "peshkash" at Jodhpur on this occasion.

K. D. ERSKINE, Major,  
Resident, Western Rajputana States.

## APPENDIX A.

## JODHPUR.

*Presented to His Excellency on arrival at Jodhpur station.*

1. His Highness the Maharaja.
2. Maharaj Kunwar Sumer Singh.
3. Maharaj Zalim Singh.
4. Maharaj Fateh Singh.
5. Maharaj Urjan Singh.
6. Maharaj Ratan Singh.
7. Thakur Mangal Singh of Pokaran.
8. Thakur Fateh Singh of Ras.
9. Thakur Bijai Singh of Rian.
10. Thakur Ugam Singh of Chandelao.
11. Thakur Sheonath Singh of Bera.
12. Rao Bahadur Pandit Sukhdeo Parshad, C.I.E.
13. Kaviraja Murardan.
14. Thakur Guman Singh.

## APPENDIX B.

*Accompanied His Highness on his visit.*

1. Maharaj Zalim Singh.
2. Maharaj Fateh Singh.
3. Maharaj Ratan Singh.
4. Thakur of Pokaran.
5. Thakur of Chandelao.
6. Thakur of Bera.
7. Rao Bahadur Pandit Sukhdeo Parshad, C.I.E.
8. Bhandari Hanwant Chand (Judge, Appellate Court).
9. Mehta Kishen Mal (Diwan).

*Deputation to invite His Excellency to return visit.*

Maharaj Urjan Singh.  
 Maharaj Ratan Singh.  
 Thakur of Ras.  
 Thakur of Rian.

*Sardar with Resident to meet His Excellency at short distance from Palace.*

Thakur of Pokaran.

*Presented to His Excellency at return visit.*

Maharaj Urjan Singh.  
 Maharaj Bijai Singh.  
 Thakur Bijai Singh of Rian.  
 Thakur Zorawar Singh of Jalamand.  
 Thakur Dhonkal Singh of Gorao.  
 Kaviraja Murardan, Member of Council.  
 Joshi Askaran, Superintendent, Court of Wards and late Member of Council.  
 Mr. Bhikaji, Superintendent, Toshakhana, and late Tutor to His Highness.  
 Munshi Rhoda Mal, Superintendent, Court of Sardars.  
 Mehta Punja Lal, Judge, Civil Court.  
 Mr. Ahmed Hoosain Judge, Criminal Court.  
 Mr. Kaikhusroo, Acting Private Secretary.

K. D. ERSKINE, Major,  
 Resident, Western Rajputana States.

**Detailed Memorandum of His Excellency the Viceroy's Visit to Bikaner  
in November 1902.**

1. His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at Bikaner by special train at 8-30 A.M. on Monday, the 24th November 1902. The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and staff came in the same train. A Guard-of-honour of 100 of the Bikaner Camel Corps with Band, was drawn up on the platform and a salute of 31 guns was fired by His Highness' artillery on the entrance of the train into the station. A handsome canopy of gold cloth had been erected over the platform opposite to His Excellency's saloon carriage and red and white cloth laid down from the train to the carriages drawn up outside the station.

On alighting from his saloon, His Excellency was received by His Highness the Maharaja. After a short conversation, Major Minchin, D.S.O., Political Agent in Bikaner, was presented to His Excellency and introduced the following European officials and visitors :—

Colonel French Mullen, Chief Medical Officer in Rajputana.

Major Robinson, Civil Surgeon, Bikaner.

Major Morland, Royal West Kent Mounted Rifles.

Captain Sir Philip Grey Egerton, Cheshire Imperial Yeomanry.

Mr. Van Someren, C.I.E., Deputy Postmaster General, Rajputana.

The following Sardars and State officials were then introduced to His Excellency :—

Maharaj Bhairon Singh, Political and Foreign Secretary and Member of Council.

Maharaj Nahar Singh.

Thakur Hari Singh of Mahajan, Member of Council.

Thakur Hukam Singh of Bidasar.

Rao Bahadur Thakur Lal Singh of Churu, Member of Council.

Thakur Bijay Singh of Sankhu.

Thakur Hari Singh of Sidmukh.

Thakur Jeoraj Singh of Keri.

Rao Mahtab Singh of Pugal.

Thakur Shivnath Singh of Nima.

Thakur Raghuvar Singh, Member of Council.

Thakur Bahadur Singh, Member of Council.

Mr. R. D. Cooper, Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja.

Seth Chand Mall, Dhaddah, a leading Banker.

The personal staff of His Highness and all the leading officials and native gentry of the place were also present at the station and were drawn up facing inwards on both sides of the carpeting laid down from the door of His Excellency's saloon to the station exit.

The school boys of the Darbar High School were drawn up on the roof of the station and saluted with flags on which the word "WELCOME" had been printed. The station was also prettily decorated. After the above presentations had been made, His Excellency proceeded to inspect the Guard-of-honour, while the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General presented the Europeans and Sardars to Her Excellency. Their Excellencies then drove to the Lallgarh Palace in the following order :—

**1ST CARRIAGE.**

His Excellency the Viceroy.  
Political Agent.

| His Highness the Maharaja.  
Aide-de-Camp.

**2ND CARRIAGE.**

Her Excellency Lady Curzon.  
Military Secretary.

| Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.  
Aide-de-Camp.

**3RD CARRIAGE.**

Lady Ulrica Duncombe.  
Surgeon to Viceroy.

| Foreign Secretary.  
Aide-de-Camp.

## 4TH CARRIAGE.

Private Secretary.

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana.  
Aide-de-Camp.

## 5TH CARRIAGE.

Maharaj Bhairon Singh.  
Thakur Hari Singh of Mahajan.Maharaj Nahar Singh.  
Thakur Jeoraj Singh of Keri.

## 6TH CARRIAGE.

Thakur Raghuvar Singh.  
Kaviraj Bhairon Dan.Mr. R. D. Cooper.  
Seth Chand Mall Dhaddah.

His Excellency was escorted by 100 of the State Cavalry and by His Highness' Body Guard. The road from the Railway station to the Viceregal residence was lined by His Highness' troops, elephants and retinue generally, and by the Sardars and their retainers who saluted as His Excellency passed.

Sixteen arches erected, some by the State and some by the officials of the various State Departments, had been put up along the road followed by the procession. The populace turned out in large numbers and gave His Excellency a most hearty reception.

A Royal salute was fired by His Highness' Artillery as His Excellency arrived at his residence, where a second Guard-of-honour of 100 of the State Infantry was drawn up.

II. At 10 A.M. the following four principal Sardars called at the Viceregal residence to perform the ceremony of "Mizaj pursi."—

Maharaj Bhairon Singh, Political and Foreign Secretary and Member of Council.

Thakur Hari Singh of Mahajan, Member of Council.

Thakur Hukam Singh of Bidasar.

Thakur Kan Singh of Bhukarka.

They were received by the Foreign Secretary and His Excellency's Military Secretary.

At parting "attar" and "pan" was given to them by the Foreign Secretary.

The following "dallis" of the value of Rs 297 were presented by His Highness to the Viceregal party:—

To His Excellency the Viceroy . . . . .	31 trays.
„ The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General . . . . .	21 „
„ The Foreign Secretary . . . . .	21 „
„ The Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy . . . . .	19 „
„ The Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy . . . . .	19 „
„ The Surgeon to His Excellency the Viceroy . . . . .	19 „
„ The 4 Aides-de-Camp of His Excellency the Viceroy . . . . .	15 „ each.
„ The First Assistant to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General . . . . .	11 „

III. At 11 A.M. His Highness the Maharaja paid a visit to His Excellency. He was accompanied from his old Palace in the Fort by the Political Agent, and attended by the following nine Sardars:—

Maharaj Bhairon Singh, Political and Foreign Secretary and Member of Council.

Thakur Hari Singh of Mahajan, Member of Council.

Thakur Kan Singh of Bhukarka.

Rao Bahadur Thakur Lal Singh of Churu, Member of Council.

Thakur Bijay Singh of Sankhu.

Thakur Georas Singh of Keri.

Rao Mehtab Singh of Pugal.

Thakur Shivnath Singh of Nima.

Thakur Hari Singh of Sattasar, Aide-de-Camp to His Highness the Maharaja.

And escorted by 100 of the State Cavalry. At a distance of 500 yards from the gate of the Viceregal residence, His Highness was met by the First Assistant to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency. The Foreign Secretary received His Highness as he alighted from his carriage and conducted him to the Reception Room. The Viceroy received His Highness half way between the dais and the threshold of the Reception Room and conducted him to a seat at his right hand. On the right of the Maharaja sat the Political Agent and beyond him the Sardars in attendance on His Highness according to their rank. On the left of the Viceroy sat the Agent to the Governor General, the Foreign Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries to the Viceroy, His Excellency's personal staff, and the Agent to the Governor General's staff. After taking his seat, His Highness the Maharaja rose and presented a nazar of 101 gold mohars, which was touched and remitted. After a short conversation, the Maharaja's attendants were introduced to the Viceroy by the Political Agent and offered nazars of one gold mohar each, which were touched and remitted.

At the close of the interview "attar" and "pan" was given by the Viceroy to the Maharaja and by the First Assistant to His Highness' attendants. The ceremonies at His Highness the Maharaja's departure were the same as those observed at his arrival. A Guard-of-honour of 100 State Infantry was drawn up in front of the Viceregal residence and saluted His Highness on arrival and departure. A salute of 17 guns was fired by His Highness' Artillery on the arrival and departure of His Highness.

IV. At 11-45 A.M. His Excellency paid a return visit to His Highness. At 11-30 A.M. a deputation consisting of—

Maharaj Bhairon Singh,  
Thakur Hari Singh of Mahajan,  
Thakur Hukam Singh of Bidasar,  
Thakur Kan Singh of Bhukarka,

waited on the Viceroy to conduct His Excellency to the Maharaja's Palace. His Excellency the Viceroy, escorted by 100 State Cavalry, left his residence at 11-35 A.M. At a short distance from His Highness' Palace, the cortege was met by the Political Agent and Thakur Jeoraj Singh of Keri. The Maharaja received the Viceroy as His Excellency alighted from his carriage and conducted him to the Darbar Hall and to a seat at his right hand. On the right of the Viceroy sat the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, the Foreign Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries to His Excellency, His Excellency's personal staff and the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General. On the left of the Maharaja sat the Political Agent; and beyond him again and in front—both in the body of the Darbar Hall and on the right and left—all the Tazimi Sardars of the State.

After a short conversation, the following Sardars were presented by the Political Agent and offered nazars of one gold mohar each, which were touched and remitted:—

Maharaj Nahar Singh.  
Thakur Gordhan Singh of Jhalai.  
Rawah Man Singh of Rawatsar.  
Thakur Hari Singh of Sidmukh.  
Thakur Ram Singh of Gopalpura.  
Thakur Durjansal Singh of Bhadra..  
Thakur Moti Singh of Sandwa.  
Thakur Jagmal Singh of Bae.  
Thakur Raghuvar Singh.  
Thakur Sadul Singh of Jesana.  
Thakur Sultan Singh of Sawatsar.  
Rawat Madho Singh of Jaitpur.  
Thakur Ranjit Singh of Sarunda.  
Thakur Bhairon Singh of Binadesar.  
Thakur Bahadar Singh.

The Maharaja, with His Excellency the Viceroy's permission, then placed his son and heir, aged 2½ months, at the feet of His Excellency. At the close

of the interview "attar" and "pan" and garlands were presented by the Maharaja to the Viceroy, to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General, and to the Foreign Secretary; and Maharaj Bhairon Singh presented "attar" and "pan" and garlands to the other British officers present. The ceremonies which attended the Viceroy's arrival were repeated at His Excellency's departure. The Maharaja's troops lined the street in front of His Highness' Palace and saluted as His Excellency passed. A Guard-of-honour of 100 of the Camel Corps with Band was drawn up at the Palace and saluted His Excellency on arrival and departure, while a salute of 31 guns was fired by His Highness' Artillery on the arrival and departure of His Excellency.

V. After luncheon His Excellency and party drove to Gajner, arriving 4 P.M. After tea had been served, a duck shoot took place. His Excellency and party remained at Gajner for the night. In the morning His Excellency and party shot imperial sand grouse, and after breakfast returned to Bikaner.

VI. In the afternoon at 4 P.M. Their Excellencies paid a visit to the Fort, Armoury and Library, and at 5-15 P.M. His Excellency opened the Victoria Memorial Club and Curzon Gardens. White and red cloth had been laid down and a canopy erected on the broad "Chabutra" outside the Club. Under this canopy gold and silver chairs had been placed for Their Excellencies, His Highness the Maharaja, the Agent to the Governor General and the Political Agent. Behind them, as well as on both sides, were seated the staff and other Europeans and the Tazimi Sardars of the State. In front were seated all the leading officials and Seths of Bikaner.

His Highness made a short speech in English giving the history of the Club, to which His Excellency replied and then declared the Club open. After inspecting the Club building, Their Excellencies partook of tea and other refreshments, and drove back to the Lallgarh, the road being illuminated the whole way.

VII. At night the State Banquet took place at the Lallgarh. After dinner His Highness the Maharaja and his principal Sardars came into the room. After His Excellency had proposed the health of His Majesty the King-Emperor, speeches were made. The city, public buildings, and roads were illuminated.

VIII. On 26th His Excellency spent a quiet morning at the Lallgarh.

IX. At 4-30 P.M. Their Excellencies and party visited the Jail, and afterwards drove through the City to the site near the Nathusar gate selected for the building of a Zenana Hospital to be called the "Lady Curzon Zenana Hospital." A canopy had been erected and the same arrangement of chairs, etc., made as at the opening of the Club. At 5-35 P.M. the usual coins and documents having been placed in the cavity under the stone, Her Excellency spread some of the mortar, and the foundation-stone a large block of marble, weighing 1,000 lbs. was lowered into its place, and declared by Her Excellency to be well and truly laid.

After partaking of tea, Their Excellencies accompanied by the Maharaja drove back to the Lallgarh.

X. After dinner His Excellency and party left Bikaner by special train at 10-30 P.M. A Royal salute of 31 guns was fired at sunrise on the 27th November 1902.

C. F. MINCHIN, *Major,*  
*Political Agent, Bikaner.*

## Memorandum of His Excellency the Viceroy's Visit to Jaipur.

### RECEPTION OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

His Excellency the Viceroy arrived at the Jaipur Railway station by special train at 4-30 P.M., on Thursday, the 27th November 1902.

2. A Guard-of-honour of the Maharaja's troops was drawn up on the platform and a Royal salute of 31 guns was fired by His Highness' Artillery on the entrance of the train into the station.

3. His Excellency the Viceroy was received on the platform by His Highness the Maharaja with the principal officers\* of the Jaipur State, by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and staff, and the Resident at Jaipur, and by such officers and other persons as were invited to be present on the occasion.

4. Presentation of the European officials and Native Sardars were then made by the Resident. Other non-official gentlemen present were not presented. Accommodation for ladies and other spectators was provided on the station roof.

5. His Excellency did not inspect the Guard-of-honour, a distinction being drawn, it is understood, between on the one hand British, British Indian and Imperial Service Troops, and on the other Native State Regiment, pure and simple.

6. Their Excellencies then took their places in their carriages and drove to the Residency escorted by a detachment of Cavalry from the Deoli Irregular Force under Captain Waller.

7. The road from the Railway station to the Viceregal residence was lined by His Highness' troops and attendants and by Minas specially called in for this purpose.

8. A Royal salute was fired by His Highness' Artillery as His Excellency arrived at the Residency where a second Guard-of-honour furnished by the Deoli Irregular Force was in attendance and where the Maharaja's State Band played the National Anthem.

This guard was also not inspected, and was dismissed as soon as His Excellency entered the house and before His Highness the Maharaja, who accompanied His Excellency inside, returned to his carriage.

Full dress uniform was worn except by officers in His Excellency the Viceroy's suit.

9. At 5 P.M. on the same day four of the Maharaja's principal Sardars\* called at the Viceregal residence to enquire after His Excellency's health. They were received by the Foreign Secretary and His Excellency's Military Secretary.

\*Thakur Bahadur Singh of Karansar.  
Thakur Balwant Singh of Bichum.  
Thakur Ganga Singh of Gudha.  
Thakur Mukand Singh of Bunulpara.

At parting "attar" and "pan" were given them by the Foreign Secretary. Undress uniform was worn.

At 6 P.M. the usual number of dallis consisting of fresh and dried fruit and sweetmeats, with Rs.5,000 were presented to His Excellency the Viceroy. The latter was touched and remitted.

See details of "dallis" separately given.

**RECEPTION OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF JAIPUR, G.C.S.I.,  
G.C.I.E., BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.**

10. At 11 A.M. on Friday, the 28th November 1902, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General received a visit from His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur.

11. The Maharaja was accompanied from the Palace by the Resident at Jaipur and was attended by twelve of his principal Sardars entitled to seats in Darbar.

12. At a distance of 500 yards from the gate of the Viceregal residence, His Highness was met by the First Assistant to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General and by an Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy.

13. The Foreign Secretary and an Aide-de-Camp received His Highness as he alighted from his carriage and conducted him to the Shamiana.

14. The Viceroy received His Highness at the edge of the carpet and conducted him to a seat at his right hand.

15. On the right of the Maharaja sat the Resident and beyond him the Sardars in attendance on His Highness according to their rank.

16. On the left of the Viceroy sat the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana; the Foreign Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries to the Viceroy, the Under-Secretary, His Excellency's personal staff and the Agent to the Governor General's staff and Residency Surgeon.

17. After a short conversation, interpreted by Captain Minchin, C.I.E., the

- \*1. Thakur Devi Singh of Chomu, Member of Council.
- 2. Thakur Bijay Singh of Jhalai.
- 3. Thakur Kesri Singh of Achrol, Judge, Appellate Court.
- 4. Rao Luchman Singh of Juni Bukshi Killajai.
- 5. Thakur Sheo Singh of Banskho.
- 6. Thakur Sheonath Singh of Dudu.
- 7. Nawab Fayazali Khan of Raipur, Member of Council.
- 8. Thakur Mehtab Singh of Sewar, Member of Council.
- 9. Rawat Mehtab Singh of Ninder.
- 10. Thakur Gunga Singh of Gudha.
- 11. Thakur Bhur Singh of Malsisar, Member of Council.
- 12. Babu Sansar Chunder Sen, Member of Council.

Maharaja's Sardars\* were introduced to the Viceroy by the Resident and offered nazars of one gold mohar each, which were touched and remitted.

*Note.*—No. 10 was unable at the last moment to attend.

18. At the close of the interview "attar" and "pan" were given by the Viceroy to the Maharaja, by the Foreign Secretary to His Highness' four principal attendants, and by the Under-Secretary to the others.

19. The ceremonies at the Maharaja's departure were the same as those observed at his arrival.

20. A Guard-of-honour from the Deoli Irregular Force was drawn up in front of the Viceregal residence and saluted His Highness on arrival and departure.

21. A salute of 21 guns was fired on the arrival and departure of the Maharaja both at the Palace and at the Residency.

22. Full dress uniform was worn except by officers in His Excellency the Viceroy's suite.

**RETURN VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY TO HIS HIGHNESS  
THE MAHARAJA OF JAIPUR, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., AT JAIPUR.**

23. His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General returned the visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur on Friday, the 28th November 1902, at 12-30 P.M.

24. A deputation consisting of four principal Sardars of the Jaipur State waited on the Viceroy at the Viceregal Residence at 12-5 precisely to conduct His Excellency to the Maharaja's Palace.

25. His Excellency the Viceroy left his residence at 12-10 attended by the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General, the Foreign Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries to the Viceroy, and His Excellency's and the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General's personal staff, as well as the Residency Surgeon.

At the inner gate of His Highness' Palace the *cortege* was met by the Resident at Jaipur and one of His Highness' Members of Council, *viz.*, Babu Sansar Chunder Sen. Thence His Excellency was carried in a silver palanquin to the Darbar Hall.



26. The Maharaja received the Viceroy in front of the entrance to the Darbar Hall and at the foot of the steps and conducted him to the Reception Room to a seat at his right hand.

27. On the right of the Viceroy sat the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, the Foreign Secretary, the Private and Military Secretaries to His Excellency, His Excellency's personal staff and the Agent to the Governor General's staff, and the Residency Surgeon.

28. On the left of the Maharaja sat the Resident and beyond him such of His Highness' attendants as are entitled to a seat in the Darbar according to their rank.

29. After a short conversation fifteen of the Maharaja's attendants\* entitled to the honour

- \*1. Thakur Debi Singh of Chomu, Member of Council.
- 2. Thakur Bejey Singh of Jhilal.
- 3. Purohit Ram Pertab of Siwar.
- 4. Thakur Kesri Singh of Achrol, Judge, Appellate Court.
- 5. Rao Lachman Singh of Duni Bukshi Killajat.
- 6. Thakur Sheo Singh of Banskho.
- 7. Rawat Biney Singh of Dhirla.
- 8. Thakur Sheonath Singh of Dudu.
- 9. Nawab Fayaz Ali Khan of Raipur, Member of Council.
- 10. Thakur Mehtab Singh of Sewar, Member of Council.
- 11. Thakur Rup Singh of Naila, Judge, Appellate Court.
- 12. Thakur Inder Karan Singh of Seora.
- 13. Thakur Mukand Singh of Bunalpura.
- 14. Thakur Devi Singh of Dungarthai.
- 15. Babu Sansar Chunder Sen, Member of Council.

were presented by the Resident and offered nazars of one gold mohar each, which were touched and remitted.

30. At the close of the interview, "attar" and "pan" were presented by

His Highness the Maharaja to (1) the Viceroy, (2) to the Honourable the Agent to the Governor General, (3) to the Foreign Secretary, and (4) the Resident; and by one of His Highness' principal officials to the other British officers present.

31. The ceremonies which attended the Viceroy's arrival were repeated at His Excellency's departure.

32. The Maharaja's troops lined the courtyard in front of His Highness's Palace and saluted as His Excellency passed.

33. A Guard-of-honour of His Highness' troops were drawn up at the Palace and saluted His Excellency on his arrival and departure.

34. A Royal salute of 31 guns was fired by His Highness' Artillery on the arrival and departure of His Excellency, both at the Residency and at the Palace.

35. His Excellency was escorted by a squadron of Cavalry from the Deoli Irregular Force.

36. Full dress uniform was worn except by officers in His Excellency's suite.

In the course of his stay at Jaipur His Excellency the Viceroy visited the Observatory at the Palace, the ruined City and Palace at Amber, and the Museum and Mayo Hospital, and was entertained at a banquet at the Palace.

Deviation from the hitherto recognised procedure occurred in the following points :—

- (1) No ladies were invited to be present in the Railway platform (except those accompanying Their Excellencies in the train) and no inspection of the Guard-of-honour took place.
- (2) A shorter route passing by the Hatroi Kothi and the English Church was taken to the Residency than that usually adopted, as with the permission of His Excellency to avoid the great extra expense thus entailed, outside Sardars and their followers had not been called in (*vide* demi-official correspondence ending with D. O. letter No. 10-C., dated 20th October 1902, from the First Assistant Agent to the Governor General) and there were not sufficient men in Jaipur to line a longer route than that usually taken.
- (3) His Highness the Maharaja's Peshwai at the Palace was curtailed (*vide* my telegram No. 6519, dated the 15th November 1902, and First Assistant's reply No. 390-C., dated the 16th idem).
- (4) The Resident met His Excellency the Viceroy on the occasion of his return visit to His Highness at the place indicated above instead of at Ajmer gate of the City—(*vide* correspondence ending with First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General's demi-official, dated 22nd December 1902).
- (5) No ladies were invited to be present at the two state visits.

- 6) No State Officers or Europeans residing in Jaipur (e.g., Mr. Stotherd, State Engineer, and the Rev. Dr. Macalister, D.D.) were invited to attend on the occasion of the formal exchange of visits between His Excellency the Viceroy and His Highness the Maharaja.

*Details of Dallis presented to Her Excellency Lady Curzon and Guests.*

NAMES.	Rupees touched and remitted.	Trays of sweets.	Dried fruit.	Vegetables.
	₹			
Lady Curzon . . . . .	2,000	50	10	10
Lady Ulrica Duncombe . . . . .	2,000	50	10	10
Honourable Mr. Martindale . . . . .	2,000	40	20	10
Colonel Baring . . . . .	2,000	45	10	10
Mr. Barnes, Foreign Secretary . . . . .	2,000	50	10	10
Mr. Lawrence, Private Secretary . . . . .	2,000	45	10	10
Colonel Fenn . . . . .	1,000	30	10	4
Two Aides-de-Camp each . . . . .	1,000	30	10	4
Captain Minchin, C.I.E. . . . .	500	15	5	2

H. V. COBB, C.S.,  
Resident.

### Account of His Excellency the Viceroy's Visit to Bharatpur and Dig.

On Sunday, the 30th November 1902, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief Lord Kitchener, accompanied by his Military Secretary and an Aide-de-Camp, arrived from Agra by a special train at 6 P.M. and was received at the station by Major W. C. R. Stratton, Political Agent, Eastern States, Rajputana, and His Highness the Maharaja. Major Drake-Brockman, the Agency Surgeon, Mr. Clogstoun, Superintendent of Dholpur, Mr. Devenish, late State Engineer, as well as the Members of the State Council, and leading officials of the State were also present at the Railway station and were presented to His Excellency by the Political Agent. As the Viceregal special train was expected shortly the Commander-in-Chief remained at the station to await His Excellency's arrival.

At 6-30 P.M. when the Viceroy's special train arrived His Excellency was received by the Agent to the Governor General who travelled in train and by Major W. C. R. Stratton accompanied by the young Maharaja and his guardian, also by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and staff and the other British officers above named, after which the principal Sardars and Members of Council were presented to His Excellency. The arrival being private and the day being Sunday the usual Peshwai at the first Railway station in Bharatpur territory was dispensed with; for the same reasons, and as the arrival was after dark no Guard-of-honour was provided at the Railway station and no salute was fired. The carriage escort was provided by the State Cavalry.

The Railway station was decorated in honour of the occasion and the road to the Agency was illuminated with Chinese lanterns. The fort walls were also brilliantly lit up.

The order of the carriages was as follows :—

- |              |   |  |
|--------------|---|--|
| 1st carriage | • | His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Kitchener, Political Agent, Aide-de-Camp (Viceroy's).                             |
| 2nd "        | • | Her Excellency Lady Curzon, Mr. Martindale, Aide-de-Camp of Commander-in-Chief, Captain Baker-Carr (Aide-de-Camp). |
| 3rd "        | • | Lady Ulrica Duncombe, Mrs. Martindale, Colonel Fenn, Aide-de-Camp.   |
| 4th "        | • | Mrs. Stratton, Private Secretary, Aide-de-Camp, First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General.              |
| 5th "        | • | Mrs. Drake-Brockman, Colonel H. Hamilton, Major Drake-Brockman, Major Marker.                                      |
| 6th "        | • | Mrs. Clogstoun, Colonel Olivier, Mr. Clogstoun.  |

Owing to its being dark pairs were used instead of teams of horses in the carriages of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Curzon. The party drove straight to the Agency where Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon, Lady Ulrica Duncombe, Lord Kitchener and Mr. and Mrs. Martindale were accommodated in the Agency house, the rest of the party being put up in a camp in the Agency compound.

In accordance with the usual custom the State Dallis of fruit and sweet-meats, together with Rs. 5,000 in cash, were presented on the arrival of Their Excellencies at the Agency.

Dallis were also presented to the Agent to the Governor General, the Commander-in-Chief and other officers according to the usual custom. Simultaneously with the presentation of the State Dallis Lala Tannu Lall, the State Treasurer, on behalf of Seth Nemi Chand of Ajmer, presented Dallis to His Excellency the Viceroy, the Agent to the Governor General, the Commander-in-Chief and to some other officers.

At 7 A.M. on Monday, the 1st December, the salutes due to Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief were fired. The Chief being a minor no visits were interchanged and the observance of the ceremony of the Mizajpursi was also dispensed with. After breakfast the party drove to the Keoladeo lake and returned in the evening after a very successful duck shoot.

On Tuesday, the 2nd December, Their Excellencies and staff left the Agency at 9 A.M. for a drive round and through the City. The party entered by the Gordhan gate, passed through the citadel and visited the State Hospital at Charbagh where Major Drake-Brockman, Agency Surgeon, and the Members of the Council were awaiting their arrival. While His Excellency the Viceroy inspected the Hospital, Lady Curzon paid a visit to the Female Hospital. The party then continued their drive through the City passing out by the Kumher gate and returning to the Agency at about 10-30. A.M. for breakfast.

At 2 P.M. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief left the Agency under a salute of 17 guns.

At 4 P.M. the Viceregal party accompanied by the Political Agent left for Dig. A salute of 31 guns was fired. The Honourable the Agent to the Governor General taking leave of His Excellency the Viceroy stayed at Bharatpur. The Viceroy's departure being private, no Guard-of-honour was provided. His Excellency's travelling escort was furnished by a detachment of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry. The party reached Dig about 6-30 P.M., the approach being illuminated for about a mile.

On arrival His Excellency was received by two Members of the State Council and Rao Raja Raghunath Singh. Their Excellencies stayed in the Gopal Bhawn the tank near which was illuminated; the rest of the party were in a camp close by. After dinner Their Excellencies went out into the gardens which were lit with Chinese lanterns and witnessed a display of fireworks and illuminations from Kesheo Baradari overlooking the Roop Sagar tank.

His Excellency's salute of 31 guns was fired next morning. Their Excellencies visited the palaces and gardens before breakfast and left for Muttra at 11 A.M. under a salute of 31 guns. The Political Agent and the infant Maharaja, who had been taken to Dig the previous day, took leave of Their Excellencies at Dig.

W. STRATTON, *Major,*  
*Political Agent,*  
*Eastern States of Rajputana.*

BHARATPUR AGENCY,

*December 1902.*



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## APPENDIX.

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DESCRIPTION OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY'S TOUR IN RAJPUTANA

AS CONTAINED IN THE

"PIONEER" AND THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

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*"Pioneer," dated the 8th November 1902.*

KOTAH, 6th November.

The Viceroy and party left Mhow by special train at 5 P.M. yesterday. The departure was private. Sir R. Westmacott, whose hospitality and arrangements for the comfort of all were much appreciated, and Staff, and Mr. Bayley, Agent to the Governor General, Central India, were present at the station to take leave of the Viceroy. On their arrival at Ujjain, the Viceroy and party changed into the broad-gauge, leaving Ujjain at about 8-30 P.M. and arriving at Baran at 10 A.M. this morning. At the station was Captain Berkeley, Political Agent, Kotah and Jhalawar, and some Sardars. Gharis, tongas, ekkas, and every possible means of transport had been collected for the baggage. The Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Curzon and escorted by the Central India Horse, and the remainder of the party in carriages behind, left soon after 11 A.M. for Kotah, 45 miles by road. The party halted at Anta, 15 miles, for breakfast. A Peshwai took place 3 miles from Kotah, where the Viceroy arrived at about 4-30 P.M. This consisted of a public reception by the Maharao of Kotah, accompanied by Mr. Martindale, Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana. The father and brother of the present ruler of Kotah were present, also Captain Minchin, First Assistant, Major Lumsden, Agency Surgeon, Mr. Campbell Devon, Engineer, and Mr. Ekford, 2nd Central India Horse. After the Viceroy had been introduced to those present, His Excellency, accompanied by the Maharao and Captain Baker-Carr, followed by a second carriage containing Lady Curzon and Mr. Martindale, commenced a State Entry into Kotah, escorted by the State Lancers. The road on both sides was lined by retainers of the nobles of the State, horses with every kind of equipage, camels with guns on their backs, elephants, everything connected with the court of an old Rajput Chief portraying the pomp and splendour of State Entry in the early days. In the town many arches, flags, etc., had been erected. The Viceroy drove straight to the Residency which is the Viceregal residence. The Staff stay in an exquisitely pitched camp near the house.

*"Pioneer," dated the 9th November 1902.*

KOTAH, 7th November.

His Excellency the Viceroy this morning received a visit from the Maharao of Kotah accompanied from his Palace by the Political Agent and attended by nine of his principal Sardars. After the usual introductions and ceremonies, the Maharao left. The Viceroy afterwards returned the visit at the Maharao's New Palace, accompanied by the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, the Foreign Secretary, and His Excellency's personal Staff. This Palace was built lately on a wide open maidan, whereas a beautiful site might have been chosen on the banks of the river. The Viceroy after lunch, accompanied by the Maharao, Lady Curzon, and Party, was present at a review of all the troops belonging to the State, and all the retinue of the different nobles and jagirdars who have flocked into Kotah on this occasion to be present, Lord Curzon being the first Viceroy to visit Kotah. The Viceroy and Party took up a position on a raised platform, while the troops filed by—a most picturesque and quaint spectacle, elephants with splendid trappings, camels with kettle drums, prancing steeds, richly equipped warriors in mail armour, and others with all kinds of devices of headgear. One tribe in particular especially attracted notice. Their headgear was formed from branches and leaves of trees. In fact, there was every appendix connected with the following of a Rajput Chief. Each post in the retinue of a Chief is hereditary. Consequently the disparity of ages—old men and youths of four or five running alongside one another—was most striking. The Viceroy afterwards drove through the City, enclosed in its massive high wall and battlements. Afterwards the fort and the Old Palace were visited. This Palace is beautifully situated on the banks of the Chambal river, from the top of which a splendid view of the country round is obtained. The Old Palace is full of fine old carving and many sporting pictures several hundred years old, by native artists. The Viceroy afterwards returned by the gardens, arriving at the Residency at dusk. All the roads were illuminated. A State banquet is to be held to-night at the New Palace.

Lady Curzon, accompanied by Mrs. Martindale and Colonel Fenn, this morning visited the Victoria Hospital for Women kept up by the State, and expressed herself well pleased at the work being carried out.

*Later.*

At the State Dinner at Kotah this evening, the Viceroy in response to the toast of his health, proposed by the Maharao, made the following speech:—

"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am glad that my tour in Rajputana, the classic ground of Indian bravery and romance, should commence at a State that is ruled over by a young prince of so excellent a record and so good a promise as the Maharao of Kotah, and I am pleased to learn from his speech that His Highness shares this feeling. It is six years since His Highness, then a very young man, received full powers of administration, and from that date until now his progress has been uninterrupted. In 1899 the partition of Jhalawar added a



large slice to his territory. In 1900 I had myself the satisfaction of conferring upon him a K.C.S.I., and in January of the present year I invited him to attend the Conference at Calcutta which I convened to discuss the future of the Chiefs' Colleges, and the results of which are now in course of being carried into practical effect. His Highness, who is an old and devoted pupil of the Mayo College at Ajmer, was able to give us useful information and advice. It is quite true, as the Maharao has remarked, that Kotah suffered severely in the last famine, and the State has in consequence been temporarily embarrassed by debt. His Highness, however, though he did not say this, has set the best of examples by reducing his personal expenditure and by postponing certain forms of outlay upon which he would otherwise have embarked. He has converted the old-fashioned and depreciated native currency, and as he has just told us, he is intensely keen for the arrival of the Bara-Ajmer-Marwar Railway which will cheapen prices in the next period of scarcity, and will otherwise develop the prosperity of the State and its people. I must thank His Highness most warmly for the ample hospitality which Lady Curzon and I are receiving at his hands, for the kind words in which he has proposed our healths, and for the practical manner in which he proposes to commemorate Lady Curzon's visit to the Women's Hospital at Kotah. It is a source of the greatest pleasure to me to visit a State which has so historic a past as Kotah, and which is in the hands of so capable and patriotic a Chief. I wish him all success in his career, and I ask the present company to join me in drinking cordially to His Highness' health."

*"Pioneer," dated the 10th November 1902.*

KOTAH, 8th November.

The State Dinner held last night and already referred to in yesterday's telegram took place in the New Palace, a magnificent building designed by Colonel Jacob of Jaipur. The whole Palace was brilliantly illuminated. The Maharao of Kotah met the Viceroy at the entrance of the Palace. After dinner the Maharao with his Sardars joined the Viceroy at the dinner table. After the King's health had been drunk the Maharao proposed the health of the Viceroy in the following words:—

"Your Excellency,—No words of mine can express the joy and pride with which I welcome Your Excellency and Lady Curzon as my guests to Kotah. I am happy to think that I am the first of all the Chiefs of Kotah to receive this honour, and that Kotah is the first of all the States in Rajputana to receive Your Excellency on this occasion. The memory of this good fortune will ever remain with me and my people. The Viceroy's visits to a Native State are rightly valued. They enable the ruler to show his loyalty to the Throne and to seek advice from the Viceroy regarding matters of most importance to his people. They afford an occasion for looking into the affairs of the State and putting them into order. On the other hand, they offer the Governor General an opportunity of noting the manner in which the Chief fulfils his trust and of giving him advice and help should he need it. Your Excellency has shown most kind and practical sympathy with the Native States in India which have been affected by scarcity and famine. I am most grateful to Your Excellency for the generous aid which you have given to me and to my people. Your Excellency will, I know, be glad to hear that my State is recovering, though slowly, from the calamity of 1900, which carried off nearly two lakhs of my people. There is no doubt that the Railway saved us from even greater misfortune. A matter of the first importance to my State is the extension of the Bina-Baran Railway. I am very hopeful that Your Excellency will be good enough to order the extension of the new line until it joins the Rajputana-Malwa Railway in the west. The value of the railway is shown by the fact that in the famine the price of food-grains was twice as high at Kotah as it was at Baran, only 45 miles away.

"I am well aware that Her Majesty the Queen has the welfare of the women of India at heart and that Her Excellency Lady Curzon is doing all in her power to give medical aid to the women of all classes in this country. In memory of Her Excellency's visit to Kotah, I intend to appoint a lady doctor to my Victoria Jubilee Hospital. This visit to a distant place like Kotah must have cost Your Excellencies no little inconvenience and fatigue. I trust that it has given Your Excellencies some part of the pleasure which it has brought to me and to my people, and that you will carry away some happy memories of it. I wish that you could have stayed here longer and that I could have done more to make your visit pleasant.

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I now ask you to join me in drinking most heartily to the health of our illustrious guests Lord and Lady Curzon and in wishing them many years of happiness and honour."

The Viceroy's reply has already appeared in the *Pioneer*.

The party then adjourned to the Gymnasium fixed up in the courtyard of the Palace, where a very creditable display of Gymnastics was performed by the sons of the Nobles and Chiefs of the State. The party then adjourned to the top of the Palace where the usual display of fireworks was witnessed. The Viceroy this morning, accompanied by Lady Curzon, Mr. A. H. T. Martindale, Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Staff, went up the river in launches. The Maharao accompanied the party. The Chambal river with its long reaches and cliff-like banks covered with forest presented a most picturesque sight. About half way up the party halted in the launches while the forest was driven for some

game. The Viceroy with a very neat shot knocked over a bear which appeared on the banks of the river for one moment. After breakfast in an ideal place for a picnic amid rocks and trees, breakfast being partaken of on large barges, the party returned to the Agency.

*"Times of India," dated 9th November 1902.*

KOTAH, 7th November.

His Excellency the Viceroy this morning received a visit from His Highness the Maharajah of Kotah, who, accompanied by the Political Agent and principal Sardars, arrived in State, escorted by State Cavalry, while a Guard-of-honour from the State troops with band and colours was present. The Foreign Secretary received the Maharajah on the steps of the Residency and conducted him to the reception-room. After presentation of *nasars* and distribution of *attar* and *pan* the Maharajah left. The Viceroy later, accompanied by Mr. Martindale, Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, Mr. Barnes, Foreign Secretary, and his personal staff, returned the visit, escorted by State Cavalry, the same ceremonies as before being observed.

The Viceroy after lunch, accompanied by the Maharajah, Lady Curzon, and the rest of his party drove to the polo ground, where a review of all troops connected with the State and the following of the different Nobles was held. Every conceivable form of pomp and splendour attached to the court of a Native Chief was displayed, elephants with magnificent *howdahs* and trappings, camels with guns, Cavalry, Infantry, and horses of every description filed by. The condition and appearance of the different arms carried by these warriors did not give one an idea of their affording deadly opposition. The Viceroy afterwards drove through the city to the Old Palace. The city is enclosed by a high wall with ramparts and towers, while the gates are well supplied with spikes to prevent their being battered in by elephants, while pipes visible here and there for pouring boiling oil on the assailants well illustrate the features of an impregnable fortress of centuries ago. The Old Palace is built on a hill surrounded by battlements and overlooking the River Chambal. The Maharajah conducted the Viceroy over the Palace and armoury, in which there is a grand display of old matchlocks and other weapons used by former Rajput Chiefs. From the top of the Palace a magnificent view of the country round is obtained.

The Viceroy was much interested in the building. On the way home two enormous tanks, built many years ago, were visited. All the streets were crowded, all the villagers for miles round having come in on this great occasion, no other Viceroy having previously visited Kotah.

Lady Curzon this morning, accompanied by Mrs. Martindale and Colonel Fenn, visited the State Hospital for Women.

A State banquet takes place to-night at the New Palace.

*"Times of India," dated 10th November 1902.*

KOTAH, 7th November.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Curzon, and all the guests in camp, were entertained to a sumptuous banquet this evening by the Maharao of Kotah. Although the Maharao himself, through caste prejudice, was unable to partake of the feast himself, on the conclusion of the dinner the Maharao, with the principal Sardars, joined the party. The Maharao, in an excellent speech, well delivered in English, proposed the health of the Viceroy. He said:—

"Your Excellency,—No words of mine can express the joy and pride with which I welcome Your Excellency and Lady Curzon as my guests to Kotah. I am happy to think that I am the first of all the Chiefs of Kotah to receive this honour, and that Kotah is the first of all the States in Rajputana to receive Your Excellency on this occasion. The memory of this good fortune will ever remain with me and with my people. The Viceroy's visits to a Native State are rightly valued. They enable the ruler to show his loyalty to the Throne, and to seek advice from the Viceroy regarding matters of the utmost importance to his people. They afford an occasion for looking into the affairs of the State and putting them into order; and on the other hand they offer the Governor General an opportunity of noting the manner in which the Chief fulfils his trust, and of giving him advice and help should he need it. Your Excellency has shown most kind and practical sympathy with the Native States in India which have been affected by scarcity and famine. I am most grateful to Your Excellency for the generous aid which you have given to me and to my people. Your Excellency will, I know, be glad to hear that my State is recovering, though slowly, from the calamity of 1900, which carried off nearly two lakhs of my people, and there is no doubt that the railway saved us from even greater misfortune. A matter of first importance to my State is the extension of the Bina-Baran Railway, and I am very hopeful that Your Excellency will be good enough to order the extension of the new line until it joins the Rajputana-Malwa Railway in the west. The value of the railway is shown by the fact that in the famine the price of food-grains was twice as high at Kotah as it was at Baran, only 45 miles away. I am well aware that Her Majesty the Queen has the welfare of the women of India at heart, and that Her Excellency Lady Curzon is doing all in her power to give medical aid to the women of all classes in this country. In memory of Her Excellency's visit to Kotah I

intend to appoint a lady doctor to my Victoria Jubilee Hospital. This visit to a distant place like Kotah must have cost Your Excellency no little inconvenience and fatigue. I trust that it has given Your Excellencies some part of the pleasure which it has brought to me and to my people, and that you will carry away some happy memories of it. I wish that you could have stayed here longer, and that I could have done more to make your visit pleasant. Ladies and Gentlemen, I now ask you to join me in drinking most heartily to the health of our illustrious guests Lord and Lady Curzon, and in wishing them many years of happiness and honour." (*Applause.*)

#### LORD CURZON'S REPLY.

LORD CURZON replied as follows:—"Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I am glad that my tour in Rajputana, the classic ground of Indian bravery and romance, should commence at a State that is ruled over by a young Prince of so excellent a record and so good a promise as the Maharao of Kotah, and I am pleased to learn from his speech that His Highness shares this feeling. It is six years since His Highness, then a very young man, received full powers of administration, and from that date until now his progress has been uninterrupted. In 1899 the partition of Jhalawar added a large slice to his territory. In 1900 I had myself the satisfaction of conferring upon him a K.C.S.I., and in January of the present year I invited him to attend the Conference at Calcutta, which I convened, to discuss the future of the Chiefs' Colleges and the results of which are now in course of being carried into practical effect. His Highness, who is an old and devoted pupil of the Mayo College at Ajmer, was able to give us useful information and advice. It is quite true, as the Maharao has remarked, that Kotah suffered severely in the last famine, and the State has in consequence been temporarily embarrassed by debt. His Highness, however, though he did not say this, has set the best of examples by reducing his personal expenditure and by postponing certain forms of outlay upon which he would otherwise have embarked. He has converted the old-fashioned and depreciated native currency, and, as he has just told us, he is intensely keen for the arrival of the Bara-Ajmer-Marwar Railway which will cheapen prices in the next period of scarcity, and will otherwise develop the prosperity of the State and its people. I must thank His Highness most warmly for the ample hospitality which Lady Curzon and I are receiving at his hands, for the kind words in which he has proposed our healths and for the practical manner in which he proposes to commemorate Lady Curzon's visit to the Women's Hospital at Kotah. It is a source of the greatest pleasure to me to visit a State which has so historic a past as Kotah and which is in the hands of so capable and patriotic a Chief. I wish him all success in his career, and I ask the present company to join me in drinking cordially His Highness' health."

KOTAH, 8th November.

The Viceroy and Lady Curzon this morning, accompanied by the Maharao, made an excursion on the River Chambal in launches. A shoot was arranged half way, the beaters driving the game down to the banks of the river, while the party remained in the boats. One bear was foolish enough to appear and was promptly despatched by the Viceroy. After the party had breakfasted they returned down the river.

#### ARRIVAL AT BUNDI.

BUNDI, 9th November.

The Maharao of Kotah with the principal Sardars joined the Viceroy and party last night after dinner. On an adjournment being made to the balcony in front of the Residency, an excellent view of the river was obtained. On this occasion the river was specially illuminated with many thousands of coloured lights and Chinese lanterns, while fireworks and flare lights added to the brilliancy of the scene. After breakfast this morning, the Viceroy and party left Kotah, all the principal Sardars being present. The Viceroy and party steamed up the river in launches to the far side where carriages were waiting. The Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Curzon, drove in the first carriage escorted by the State Lancers. The Maharao accompanied the party to the first stage to the boundary of his State where he took leave. The Viceroy thanked the Maharao for his excellent arrangements and kind hospitality.

A deputation, consisting of four Sardars from Bundi, met the Viceroy at the boundary. The road was in excellent repair but somewhat dusty, while the crops on either side foretell a bumper harvest, richly deserved after the late famine. Three miles from Bundi the Chief of Bundi, accompanied by Mr. Martindale, Agent to the Governor General, Major Pritchard, in charge of the Haraoti Tonk Agency, with the principal Sardars of the State, met the Viceroy, a *shamiana* being erected by the side of the road. After all the officials had been introduced, the Viceroy, accompanied by the Maharao Raja, drove to his camp, the remainder of the party following in carriages behind. The Viceroy's arrival was private, but many local Chiefs, with their retinues, lined the road. Bundi capital is built on a hill rising some thousand feet out of the plain, and is most imposing, while the palace, a massive structure of irregular shape, crowns the top of the hill. The inhabitants of Bundi are descendants of one of the Royal Rajput families who swore allegiance to the crown at Delhi.

In the afternoon the Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Curzon, drove out to a garden, where all the ruling Chiefs of Bundi have been cremated and monuments erected to their memory. The road leads through the city, at the entrance of which there are enormous gates. The streets are very narrow and squalid, with no modern improvement. The road, after leaving the city, suddenly emerges into a broad valley with a large tank, and then passes through a mountainous country for many miles and commanded by a fort on the hill from which Bundi derived its strength in the olden day. The Viceroy displayed the greatest interest in the old monuments of the Ruling Chief, which were erected with a kind of open cupola—termed *chatri*—on top, whereas the monuments erected to the different Ranis of the Chiefs surrounding the tomb of each Chief were distinguishable by being plain with no *chatri*. All these monuments are well kept up by the State.

"Pioneer," dated the 12th November 1902.

BUNDI, 9th November.

After dinner last night the island in the river in front of the Residency at Kotah and the far bank of the river were brilliantly illuminated with different coloured lights, while fireworks and flare lights lit up the foreground. The Viceroy and Lady Curzon and party left Kotah this morning. The departure was private. Their Excellencies were conveyed by steam launch to the far side of the bridge over the River Chambal, where carriages were in readiness. The Maharao of Kotah escorted Their Excellencies to the boundary of his State. The visit to Kotah was most enjoyable. The Native State is in no degree Anglicised and has many charms, while the hospitality of the Maharao knew no bounds, the Maharao himself personally attending to every detail, while the efforts of Captain Berkeley earned the gratitude of the party.

Directly the Viceroy crossed the boundary, the Peshwai from Bundi met the carriage. The Viceroy's arrival was private. The Maharao Raja of Bundi, accompanied by Mr. Martindale, Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, Major Pritchard, in charge of Haraoti and Tonk Agency, and the principal Sardars, met the Viceroy three miles out. The Viceroy, accompanied by the Maharao Raja, drove in the first carriage. Lady Curzon, accompanied by the Agent to the Governor General, followed behind. The escort was furnished from Deoli under Major Waller. The party drove straight to the camp pitched at the foot of the hill, and neatly arranged by Captain Luard, Second Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General.

The city of Bundi is situated on the steep side of a mountain, having an elevation of nearly 1,500 feet above the sea-level. The Palace is built on the top of this mountain—an imposing structure. The streets and houses of the city rise and fall with the unevenness of the ground. The city is entirely closed within walled fortifications with four gateways for going in and coming out, no one being allowed to live outside this wall without special leave. The Chiefs of Bundi belong to the Hara sect of the great clan of Chauhan Rajputs. Bundi and Kotah together form the district known as Haraoti, while the River Chambal forms for nearly the whole distance a natural boundary between the two States. Most of the Bundi Chiefs took service with the Moghal Emperors.

The Viceroy in the afternoon, accompanied by Lady Curzon, drove through the city to the Chatri Bagh, about a mile on the far side of the city. The streets in the city are very narrow and irregular, and there is barely room for a carriage to pass. On arrival at the Chatri Bagh, the Viceroy alighted. This garden is a crematory, wherein all the monuments in the form of *chattris*, of the ruling families of Bundi are established. These monuments are built of stone found in quarries near here akin to marble. The monument of each Ruling Chief is surrounded by the monuments of all his wives, who in the early days committed *suttee*. The stone mounds where the funeral pyre is placed were also visited. Each succeeding Chief of Bundi was supposed to build the monument of his father. The State preserves these monuments very carefully. The Viceroy returned at dusk.

10th November.

The Viceroy this morning received a visit from His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi, attended by his two brothers and the principal Sardars. After the usual courtesies and presentations the Maharao Raja left. A large *shamiana* pitched in front of the camp served as a reception-room, while a Guard-of-honour from the State troops was drawn up, and the band of the Nawab of Tonk discoursed music. The Chief of Bundi and his attendants were all dressed in the old Rajput costume with very full skirt. The Viceroy later, with the Agent to the Governor General, the Foreign Secretary, and his personal staff, and escorted by the Deoli Cavalry, paid a return visit to the Palace which is built on the slope of the mountain in successive storeys. As the carriages were unable to proceed to the gate of the Palace, the Viceroy alighted at the foot of the long ramp and was carried up in a *tonjon*, a kind of sedan chair. Every kind of instrument—drums, cymbals, horns, etc.,—heralded the Viceroy's arrival, the musicians being seated in the balconies and on the porch of the Palace. The Maharao Raja met the Viceroy at the foot of the steps of the Palace and conducted him to the Darbar Hall, winding staircases and long passages having first to be traversed. The personal body-guard of the Maharao Raja clad in ancient and warlike robes of saffron hue, a most picturesque dress, lined the entrance to the Darbar Hall which was carpetted with velvet and had velvet chairs, an

example of the royal taste. Overhead thundered out the royal salute from the main fort connected with the Palace by a stone causeway. The same ceremonies as before were repeated and the Viceroy returned to the camp.

After lunch the Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Curzon and the remainder of the party, visited the Palace and the Fort. The Maharao Raja himself conducted the Viceroy round the Palace which contained many interesting things, some of the old paintings on the walls being very remarkable, while the armoury contained a varied description of old arms and armour, also the banner presented to the present Chief's father at the Darbar of 1877 held a prominent position. After passing through all the reception rooms, halls of audience, etc., the party suddenly emerged on a remarkable garden with large trees growing on the roof of the Palace. After passing through a private door by climbing up steps on the ramp, the Fort was reached. This Fort is a natural stronghold perched on the top of a high hill commanding the two passes leading to Deoli and Tonk. It must have formed a tower of strength centuries ago. All the guardians of the Fort—hereditary posts held since early days—were drawn up, while a herd of tame cheetal were to be seen grazing gracefully on the top. The view obtained from the top was magnificent, the country for miles round being visible. The Viceroy and party afterwards visited the Moti Mahal Palace, a smaller palace in the city built in front of a large tank. At dusk the whole city, tank, fort, etc., were illuminated, crowned by a display of fireworks. The battlements, outlined on the side of the mountain, with the Fort above, presented a more picturesque spectacle than is possible to conceive.

A State banquet takes place in the camp this evening.

*Later.*

At the conclusion of the banquet this evening the Maharao Raja with his principal Sardars joined the Viceroy and party at the dinner table. After the Viceroy had proposed the health of the King, the Maharao Raja proposed the health of the Viceroy in the vernacular, speaking as follows:—

"Your Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—With all my heart I welcome Your Excellencies here, and it is a matter of special delight to me to think that though Bundi is far from the railway, yet Your Excellencies have graciously done my State and myself the great honour of your kind visit even at much personal inconvenience to you. This shows Your Excellencies' great kindness to me and the event, my Lord, will no doubt ever remain memorable in the history of Bundi, for which we are all much indebted to Your Excellencies. I now ask all my friends assembled here enthusiastically to drink to the health of Their Most Gracious Majesties the Emperor and Empréss and of my patrons Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon with hearty prayers that God may grant every success and prosperity to the rule of the British."

Major Pritchard, Political Agent, afterwards read a translation of the speech in English.

The Viceroy replied to the toast proposed by the Maharao Raja in the following words:—

"Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—Nearly eighty years ago, in 1823, Mr. John Adam while officiating as Governor General, pending the arrival in India of Lord Amherst, paid a visit to Bundi and was received with great honour by the then Maharao Raja, as the representative of the British Crown. Perhaps the fact, which the Maharao has mentioned, namely, that the State is so far from the railway, is the real explanation why no Governor General has been to Bundi since those days. It gives me much pleasure to be the first to break the long spell of absence and to see the Chief of this old-world and conservative State in the picturesque surroundings of his ancestral home. Even the most out-of-the-way places are now brought into contact with civilisation, and parts of India hitherto isolated and remote are being drawn together by forces which none can resist. For instance, the late famine in 1899-1900 which hit Bundi very hard, and for his services in connection with which I had the gratification of recommending the Maharao Raja for a G.C.I.E. in 1901, has taught the State the advantages of a railway, and His Highness pointed out to me yesterday what he hopes will be the site of Bundi station on the future Baran-Marwar line. I am very much obliged to His Highness for his kindness in proposing our health, and both Lady Curzon and I will always retain agreeable recollections of his gracious entertainment of us at his capital city, unique and famous even among the many beauties and marvels of Rajputana. I ask you now, ladies and gentlemen, to join me in drinking the health of our illustrious host His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi."

*"Times of India," dated the 11th November 1902.*

BUNDI, 10th November.

This morning His Excellency the Viceroy received a visit from His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi, who was accompanied by Major Pritchard, Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, and attended by nine principal Sardars, all wearing the national and picturesque Rajput dress. A Guard-of-honour from the State troops was drawn up in front of the reception tent with a band furnished by the Nawab of Tonk. After the usual presentation of *nazars* and distribution of *pan* and *attar* the Maharao left, a salute of 17 guns being fired by the State Artillery on the arrival and departure of the Maharao. The

Viceroy shortly after returned the visit, a deputation of four principal Sardars conducting His Excellency to the Maharao Raja's Palace. The Viceroy was accompanied by the Agent to the Governor General, his Foreign Secretary and the personal staff, an escort being formed from the Cavalry from Deoli. The road was lined with State troops.

Some distance from the Palace the Viceroy was obliged to alight and proceed up a steep ramp to the Palace, the Viceroy and party being carried up in *tonjons*, a kind of palki. The Maharao Raja received the Viceroy at the Palace, and conducted him to the reception-room. After the usual ceremonies the Viceroy left, a Royal salute of 31 guns being fired by the State Artillery (on the arrival and departure of His Excellency), from the fort on the summit of a ridge above the Palace, which is connected with it by a steep ramp. The Palace itself rises on the steep side of a mountain and extending up the slope, the stables, public apartments, reception-rooms, halls of audience, and private chambers, being all built one above the other in successive storeys.

The Viceroy, after lunch, accompanied by Lady Curzon and party, paid a visit to the Palace and Fort. The Maharao Raja met the Viceroy at the Palace gate. All the public apartments, reception-rooms, armoury, etc., being open on this occasion, and the carvings and paintings in the interior of the Palace proved full of interest, while the passages and staircases leading from room to room were of the narrowest description. Another interesting sight was the garden with trees, plants, and shrubs on the roof of the Palace. The party were then conducted through a narrow doorway and over a steep ramp to the summit of the ridge where the main fort and the Chiefs' most secluded recesses are situated. This ridge constitutes a great barrier of strength, being a natural fortress commanding all the hills around, while no army could approach within miles without being discovered. The present garrison of the Fort consists of a mixed regiment of all ages, appointments in the regiment being hereditary, while a few useless muzzle loaders completes its armament.

The Viceroy and party afterwards descended and visited the Moti Mahal Palace on their way home. This Palace is built at the foot of the hill on the edge of a large tank. At dusk the Palace and Fort walls and the whole city were brilliantly illuminated, the wall round the city standing out on the steep side of the hill gave a most imposing effect, while fireworks were let off on all sides. A State banquet takes place to-night.

*"Times of India," dated the 12th November 1902.*

VICEROY'S CAMP, BUNDI, 10th November.

At the conclusion of the State banquet this evening, the Maharao Raja, with the principal Sardars, joined the Viceroy and party at the dinner table.

After the Viceroy had proposed the health of the King, the Maharao Raja proposed the health of the Viceroy in the vernacular, speaking as follows:—"Your Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—With all my heart I welcome Your Excellencies here, and it is a matter of special delight to me to think that though Bundi is far from the railway, yet Your Excellencies have graciously done my State and myself the great honour of your kind visit, with even much personal inconvenience to yourselves. This shows Your Excellencies' great kindness to me, and will no doubt ever remain memorable, my Lord, in the history of Bundi, for which we are all much indebted to Your Excellencies. I now ask all my friends assembled here to enthusiastically drink to the health of Their Most Gracious Majesties the Emperor and Empress and of my patrons Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon, with hearty prayers that God may grant every success and prosperity to the rule of the British."

Major Pritchard, Political Agent, afterwards read a translation in English.

The Viceroy replied to the toast in the following words:—"Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—Eighty years ago, in 1823, Mr. John Adam, while officiating as Governor General, pending the arrival in India of Lord Amherst, paid a visit to Bundi, and was received with great honour by the then Maharao Raja as the representative of the British Crown. Perhaps the fact which the Maharao has mentioned, namely, that the State is so far from the railway, is the real explanation why no Governor General has been to Bundi since those days. It gives me much pleasure to be the first to break this long spell of absence, and to see the Chief of this old-world and conservative State in the picturesque surroundings of his ancestral home. Even the most out-of-the-way places are now brought into contact with civilisation, and parts of India, hitherto isolated and remote, are being drawn together by forces which none can resist. For instance, the late famine in 1899-1900, which hit Bundi very hard, and for his services in connection with which I had the gratification of recommending the Maharao Raja for a G.C.I.E. in 1901, has taught the State the advantages of a railway, and His Highness pointed out to me yesterday what he hopes will be the site of the Bundi station on the future Baran-Marwar line. I am very much obliged to His Highness for his kindness in proposing our healths, and both Lady Curzon and I will always retain agreeable recollections of his gracious entertainment of us at his capital city, unique and famous even among the many beauties and marvels of Rajputana. I ask you now, ladies and gentlemen, to drink to the health of our illustrious host, His Highness the Maharao Raja of Bundi.

BUNDI, 11th November.

A shoot was arranged for the party to-day, the excellent *khabar* of a tiger being brought in last night, but the beat failed to find him. After lunching at Phulsagar Gardens on the



banks of a large tank, the Viceroy and party returned to the camp. The Viceroy leaves to-morrow for Deoli.

*"Times of India," dated the 13th November 1902.*

DEOLI, 12th November.

His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Curzon, left Bundi by carriage at 9-30 A.M. this morning, the remainder of the party following in carriages. The Maharao Raja of Bundi was present at the Viceroy's departure, a Royal salute of 31 guns being fired from the Fort, Deoli, which is distant 30 miles, was reached at 1 P.M., four changes of horses being provided along the road. Three miles from Deoli, the Nawab of Tonk and Raja Dhiraj, Shahpura, accompanied by Major Pritchard, Political Agent, received the Viceroy, a full escort from the Deoli Irregular Corps being drawn up. After the principal Sardars had been presented, the Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Curzon, drove straight to the Agency. After the leading officials had been presented, the Viceroy inspected the Guard-of-honour. The Viceroy, in the afternoon, received a visit from the Nawab of Tonk, accompanied by the Political Agent and nine of the principal Sardars. A salute of 17 guns was fired on the arrival and departure of the Nawab. The Viceroy afterwards received the Raja Dhiraj, Shahpura, attended by two of the principal Sardars. The Viceroy later returned the visit of the Nawab of Tonk. A reception was held in a large *shamiana* and a Royal salute of 31 guns was fired on the arrival and departure of His Excellency. The Nawab of Tonk and Raja Dhiraj, Shahpura, are joint hosts of the Viceroy and party.

*"Pioneer," dated the 14th November 1902.*

DEOLI, 12th November.

His Excellency the Viceroy, Lady Curzon, and party left Bundi at 9-30 A.M. this morning. The departure was private. The Maharao Raja of Bundi with his principal Sardars was present. The Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Curzon and escorted by Oonkar Singh and Khan Bahadur Madar Ali, both officials from Kotah State, who have been placed on special duty with the Viceroy during his Rajputana tour, left in the first carriage followed by the Bundi State Cavalry. The remainder followed in carriages behind. Deoli, a British cantonment, is 30 miles from Bundi along a hot dusty road with no shade. A duck and snipe shoot had been arranged at Hindoli, 14 miles from Bundi; but owing to the scarcity of birds this year, had to be postponed. Three miles from Deoli was the *peshwai* by His Highness the Nawab of Tonk and the Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura, accompanied by Mr. Martindale, Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, Major Pritchard, Political Agent, Haraoti and Tonk, and Captain Minchin. From this point the Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Curzon and escorted by the Deoli Cavalry, drove to the Agency which is the Viceregal Residence. A Guard-of-honour from the Deoli Irregulars was drawn up in front of the Agency. Mrs. Pritchard, wife of the Political Agent, received Their Excellencies. Among those present to receive the Viceroy were Colonel Penrose and Officers, Deoli Irregulars, and Major McWatt, Agency Surgeon. The Staff are put up in tents in the compound. The Viceroy and party are the guests of the Nawab of Tonk and Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura. The usual ceremonies of the Darbar were observed and the Viceroy later returned the visit of the Nawab of Tonk, the road and the large *shamiana* which served the purpose of the Darbar tent being lined by the Nawab's troops. The Nawab of Tonk is the only Ruling Mahomedan Chief in Rajputana.

*"Pioneer," dated the 15th November 1902.*

NASIRABAD, 14th November.

His Excellency the Viceroy left Deoli this morning at 10-30 A.M. The departure was private. Lady Curzon and Lady Ulrica Duncombe preceded the Viceroy, leaving at 7 A.M., Major Pritchard, Political Agent, took leave of the Viceroy. All Major Pritchard's arrangements for the success of the Viceregal visit to Bundi and Deoli were perfect. Nasirabad is 57 miles distant from Deoli; but, thanks to the admirable *lundobast* made by Mr. Tucker, Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, the journey was accomplished in great comfort. At Kekri, 21 miles from Deoli, the Commissioner provided refreshments for the party. The Deoli Irregular Cavalry provided an escort for 37 miles and the Ajmer Mounted Police performed this duty for the last 20 miles, while the Native States horsed the carriages up to Goela, 37 miles, and the Royal Field Artillery from Nasirabad, bringing the Viceroy and party in from Goela. The arrival at Nasirabad was private. After dining with Colonel Abbott, the Viceroy and party leave by special train for Udaipur.

*"Pioneer" dated the 17th November 1902.*

UDAIPUR, 15th November.

His Excellency the Viceroy, Lady Curzon, and party arrived at Udaipur at 8-30 A.M. this morning. A *peshwai* and public reception took place at the railway station. A Guard-of-honour of the Maharana's troops was drawn up on the platform and a Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired on the entrance of the train. The Viceroy, on alighting from the

train, was received by His Highness the Maharana, accompanied by Mr. Martindale, Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Major Pinhey, the Resident. Afterwards presentation of the European officials of State, military and civil officers, Government Sardars, and other native gentlemen accompanying the Maharana was made by the Resident. A procession of carriages was then formed. The Viceroy, accompanied by the Maharana, occupied the first carriage, Lady Curzon, accompanied by the Agent to the Governor General, was in the second carriage, while the remainder of the party and officials followed behind. There were eleven carriages in all. A detachment of State Cavalry formed the escort. The Viceroy drove straight to the Residency, the road being lined by His Highness' troops, while Sardars were drawn up at intervals along the road. The Viceroy received an enthusiastic welcome on his arrival at the Residency, where a Guard-of-honour of the Mewar Bhil Corps was drawn up. The Residency is the Viceregal residence, while the Staff are located in a camp close by. A second camp in the vicinity contains the Agent to the Governor General and staff, and other officials and guests. These camps have been exquisitely pitched round the Residency by Mr. Blakesley, who has been acting as Resident for Major Pinhey just returned from leave.

The ceremony of *misajpursi* took place at 10 A.M., four of the principal Sardars calling at the Residency to enquire after the Viceroy's health. His Excellency received an official visit at 3 P.M. from the Maharana, accompanied by the Resident and twelve of the principal Sardars.

The Viceroy at 4 P.M. attended by the Agent to the Governor General, the Foreign Secretary and the personal Staff, returned the visit of the Maharana at his Palace. The Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Curzon, later attended a garden party at Saheli-Ka-Bagh, a private garden of the Maharana's, well laid out with innumerable fountains. The Viceroy and party drove home *via* Fattehsagar Lake. The scenery, with the sun setting behind the hills, was superb. A State dinner at the Palace takes place this evening.

#### *Later.*

At the end of the banquet this evening the Maharana with the principal Sardars joined the Viceroy and the other guests at the dinner-table. Major Pinhey, Resident on behalf of the Maharana, read the following speech:—

"Your Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—With Your Excellencies' permission I rise to express, on behalf of His Highness the Maharana, the great pleasure it has afforded him to welcome Your Excellencies to Udaipur. Ever since your Excellency arrived in India, His Highness has been looking forward to this event, and he was much disappointed when, owing to the late severe famine in Rajputana, the pleasure of making your acquaintance was unavoidably postponed. The desire of his heart has, however, at length been fulfilled under the happiest circumstances, and he thanks you most sincerely for having undertaken this long journey to his capital, when your time must be fully occupied with so many important matters of State. Since Lord Elgin's visit, the Udaipur-Chitor Railway has been completed, and His Highness is glad to think that Your Excellencies have been spared a long and fatiguing drive from the former terminus at Debari. His Highness is especially gratified at the presence of Lady Curzon, on this auspicious occasion, being well aware of the great interest Her Excellency takes in the welfare of the women of India, and he trusts that she will find an opportunity during her stay in Udaipur of visiting the Walter Hospital for Women. I now ask you, ladies and gentlemen, in the name of His Highness the Maharana, to drink to the health of his honoured guests the Viceroy and Lady Curzon."

The Viceroy in reply spoke as follows:—

"Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It is the object of every traveller in India to visit a place so renowned for its natural features as Udaipur, its historic past and the courtesy of the reception that it offers to all newcomers. Equally, and I think still more, is it the desire of every Viceroy of India to pay an official visit to State so distinguished for its loyalty as Mewar and to make the acquaintance of its illustrious and hospitable Chief. His Highness is always adding to the comforts of his Viceregal guests, for whereas Lord Lansdowne only accomplished his journey to Udaipur by driving all the way from Chitor, Lord Elgin was brought here by the railway as far as Debari, and now His Highness has completed the line to the gates of his capital, so that the visit of a Viceroy to this place is not merely a source of unmixed pleasure, but is accomplished with equal rapidity and ease. His Highness has been good enough to say that ever since my arrival in India he has been looking forward to making my acquaintance and that he regretted the abandonment of the Rajputana tour, which I had projected three years ago, but which I gave up in consequence of the famine. That change of plan, which I greatly deplored at the time, because of its cause, has had its compensations for it has enabled me in the interval to learn more of the State, and the Chief whom I am now visiting, than would have been possible for me to acquire had my tour taken place during my first year of office, and it has taught me that the Maharana is a conscientious and hard-working ruler, who lives a simple and exemplary life and devotes himself assiduously to the interests of his people. Perhaps if anything, His Highness taxes himself too severely and might allow himself a little respite, and a little outside assistance. As I proceed from one



State to another in Rajputana, I note the terrible ravages that were left by the great famine of nearly three years ago. His Highness told me to-day of the woeful diminution that it has made in the population of his State; but he also told me, which was good news, that with better crops and brighter times, his people are making a rapid recovery. It will take long to make up all the leeway that has been lost; but I earnestly hope that there may be no check or set-back in the progress of recuperation.

"His Highness has in the course of his remarks offered a courteous compliment to Lady Curzon, and I am sure that it will give her the utmost pleasure to visit the Walter Hospital for Women in Udaipur, where is being carried on the good work which she has done her best to foster while in India, and which she has so much at heart.

"And now must I not add a tribute of homage to the fairy surroundings in which we find ourselves and to the hospitality of which we are the recipients? Most beautiful among the beauties, the grandest even amid all the grandeur of Rajputana, Udaipur, as I have seen it to-day and as we see it to-night, will leave an impression on our minds which nothing can efface. With its snow-white palaces and pavilions, with its flower gardens, and shady groves, with its wooded islands and its exquisite lakes, it seems to the visitor a fitting frame-work for a dynasty of immemorial age, for incidents of romance and daring, and for a Chief who is himself an embodiment of the pride, the dignity, and the patriotism of his race. Mewar will not perhaps always retain the primitive simplicity of the ancient model. Shortly but surely it will yield to the advancing spirit of the time. It is even desirable that it should do so; but as it moves forwards and onwards we hope that its rulers may always be animated by the same nobility of character and sentiment that characterises its present Chief.

"His Highness concluded his speech by inviting the present company to drink to our health, and they have most kindly responded to the appeal. With a pleasure that I cannot exaggerate, I now return the compliment by asking you all, ladies and gentlemen, to pledge an answering toast to our princely host the Maharana of Udaipur."

*"Pioneer," dated the 19th November 1902.*

UDAIPUR, 16th November.

Last night His Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Curzon, attended a State dinner at the Palace where all the guests in camp, 31 in number, were assembled. The Maharana received Their Excellencies at the top of the stairs. At the end of dinner the Maharana again appeared at the dinner table. After speeches from the Viceroy and the Resident speaking on behalf of the Maharana, the party adjourned to the balcony to witness a Bhil dance, in which the performers managed to work themselves into a kind of frenzy. On the conclusion of this entertainment, the party adjourned to the other side of the Palace to see the illuminations on the lake and the hills beyond. The scene was superb. The noble Palace overlooks this lake surrounded by wooded hills, while in the lake spring up islands with palaces, pavilions, gardens, and groves. The most interesting of these islands is Jagmandir where protection was afforded to the European community during the Mutiny. All these islands, with their stately palaces and mansions, were brilliantly illuminated, while in the background the fortresses and the surrounding city wall shone out against the hill sides, and in the distance, the hill and palace of Sajjanghar perched on the top were clearly outlined by means of many *chiraghs*. To crown the scene, fireworks were let off on all sides while numbers of fire balloons, one behind the other, floated across the lake, wafted by the gentle evening breeze. The Viceroy's visit happily coincided with the full moon which added much splendour to the scene. After gazing at one of the most beautiful and picturesque sights in the world, the Viceroy, Lady Curzon and party went out on the lake in boats. From there a splendid view of the Palace was obtained. This Palace is a most imposing structure, built of granite and marble. It stands on a ridge running parallel to, but considerably elevated above the lake. An extra coating of whitewash had been put on in honour of the Viceroy's visit. In the moonlight it formed a most beautiful picture. The Maharana before the Viceroy's departure, garlanded Their Excellencies and his guests. The Viceroy did not return to the Residency till after midnight. The Viceroy this morning attended divine service and in the afternoon drove to the Gulab Gardens exquisitely laid out and containing a cricket ground, the Victoria Hall and a menagerie with all kinds of big and small game.

17th November.

The Viceroy this morning drove through the city and visited the Armoury, the Palace, the Jagdish Temple, a fine specimen of Hindu architecture, and the Lansdowne Hospital. In the afternoon His Excellency and party went a boating excursion on the lake, visiting some islands on which palaces with gardens, etc., have been built. The extraordinary sight of many hundreds of pig being called down from the hillsides to be fed was also witnessed. The Viceroy concludes his visit to Udaipur this evening, leaving by special train after dinner. The proverbial courtesy and hospitality of the Chief of Mewar has been well maintained, the visit here having been most enjoyable and interesting.

*"Times of India," dated 19th November 1902.*

AJMER, 18th November.

His Excellency the Viceroy's special arrived at Chitor early this morning. The Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Curzon and party, at 8 A.M. visited the ancient city,

crowned by its famous fortress. The town is surrounded by a wall connecting with the fort. Chitor was the ancient capital of Mewar from A. D. 700, but has been allowed to fall into decay since it was sacked by the Emperor Akbar. The fort is some hundred feet above the town on a precipitous rock about three miles long. The whole interior of fortress is covered with ruined temples, tanks, and palaces, the remains of the ancient city the most interesting of which is an old Jain monument in the form of a pillar seventy-five feet high, covered with sculptured Jain figures, and also a notable column, one hundred and twenty feet high, to commemorate a great victory, and covered with sculpture. The road up to the fort passes through seven fine gateways:

The Viceroy displayed the greatest interest in these remains of the ancient Rajput capital, and after an interesting morning returned to the station. After breakfast the special left, arriving at Ajmer at 5 P.M., His Excellency being met at the station by Mr. Martindale, Agent to the Governor General, Mr. Tucker, the Commissioner, Colonel Abbott, Commanding Nasirabad, and many other civil and military officials, and also a number of ladies. After the usual presentations the Guard-of-honour from the Railway Volunteers was inspected.

Lord Curzon then received the Municipal address on the station platform, the address being read by Colonel Loch, Principal of the Mayo College.

#### THE AJMER MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

The Municipal address, after pointing out that circumstances connected with the famine and distress prevented the Viceroy's visit in the autumn of 1899, trusted that the better prospects now prevailing might add special fervour to their unavoidably protracted welcome. It expressed their appreciation of the honour conferred on the city by the visit of Lord Curzon, and assured him of their loyalty and attachment to the King-Emperor, and ventured to offer their congratulations to His Excellency on the many valuable reforms he had introduced for the lasting good of India. It referred especially to the restoration of the beautiful buildings in the locality, which for ever would be associated with the name of His Excellency, and expressed gratitude for the zealous interest shown by Mr. Martindale, the Agent to the Governor General, and Mr. Tucker, the Commissioner, in renovating the unique Mahomedan edifices. It stated that the resources of the Committee had been badly crippled by a succession of bad years, and to the sanitation of the city. It also referred to the harmony always existing between the Committee and the district officers, and in welcoming Lady Curzon referred to the success of the scheme started by her for the education and provision of competent midwives. In conclusion, the address pointed out the advantages that would accrue to a railway connecting the Pushkar Lake with the city, 7 miles distant, one of the most sacred places of Hindu pilgrimage in India.

#### LORD CURZON'S REPLY.

In replying to the address, His Excellency the Viceroy said: Colonel Loch and Gentlemen,—When I spent a couple of days here in the late autumn of 1899 this district was suffering so severely from famine that I preferred not to associate my tour with any official receptions or with demonstrations of a public character. I accordingly did not have the pleasure of meeting the members of the Ajmer Municipality on that occasion. Now, however, I find myself in Ajmer under brighter and more prosperous conditions, and I gratefully avail myself of the opportunity to receive your expressions of loyalty and attachment to the Throne, which are offered with peculiar appropriateness in the Coronation year of His Majesty, and also your kindly welcome to Lady Curzon and myself. You have spoken with sympathy of the very considerable works of archaeological restoration in this place which I ordered on the occasion of my former visit. I have been fortunate in finding a most faithful and enthusiastic instrument for their execution in the person of your Commissioner, Mr. Tucker, and I am about to inspect the results of his labours during my present stay in Ajmer. When I was here before the Ana Sagar Lake had not a drop of water in it; the marble embankment had been disfigured, partly, by vandalism and partly by decay, and the buildings upon it had either been converted into European dwelling-houses or were in ruins. Now we have restored all these beauties as far as possible to their pristine state, and the Shah Jehan's "Garden of Splendour" with its marble terrace and fairy pavilions shining reflected in the waters, once more deserves, at least to some extent, its ancient name. We have also done a good deal for the proper preservation of the exquisite Arhai-dia-ka-Jhonpra Mosque, and if our restorations have not been accomplished within the two and a half days which are supposed in the legend to have sufficed for the original erection of the building, I hope we may urge that, though doubtless less skilful, we have also shown ourselves less hurried workmen than our predecessors. The policy of archaeological conservation and restoration with which I charged myself soon after I came to India is now, I am glad to say, bearing its first fruits in all parts of the country, and when the time comes for me to go, I not only hope that the Government of India may be able to point to the good work already achieved, but that the principle of State responsibility, State interest, and State outlay on these objects may have taken such a deep root that never again will it be ignored. India possesses what is, in my opinion, by far the most wonderful and varied collections of ancient

monuments in the world, and I want them also to be the best looked after, the most respectfully handled, and the most tenderly restored, for one of the first duties of the present is reverence for whatever was beautiful or noble in the past. Gentlemen, you have been good enough in your address to express a similar interest in the future of other reforms which my colleagues and I have undertaken, and to say that you believe that they will be for the lasting good of India. That is the hope of every reformer; indeed it is the main, if not the sole, justification for reform. Whether it will be realised in the present case will depend more upon others than upon myself. The sweat of my brow has gone into the foundations, but whether they have been well and truly laid, or whether they will support a worthy superstructure will be determined by those who come after. To pass to local matters, you have in your address spoken of the urgent need that exists in this city for sanitary and other improvements. I believe that what you say is true, but are you quite sure that you have not within your own hands the power of advancing some of these measures that you so earnestly desire? I expect that if you set yourselves seriously to devise fresh sources of revenue these would before long be found, and I commend to the Ajmer Municipality as a sound principle of municipal finance the aphorism that if you want to fill your pockets you must also sometimes harden your hearts. I will not pass an opinion upon the local railway projects to which you have called my attention, since they are of a character that will be more dependent for execution upon the agency of Native States, or of private enterprise than upon Government aid. I must add a word of gratitude for your recognition of Lady Curzon's scheme to provide and educate competent native midwives for Indian women. Nothing would give her greater pleasure than to bring Ajmer within the range of this project, and to connect it with the contemplated female hospital here. You are about to lose a chairman in Colonel Loch, who has for many years devoted to your service the combined attributes of patience, industry, and sound judgment. The best wish that I can offer to you, and perhaps not the least complimentary *vale* that I can tender to him, is that you may find an equally competent successor to take his place.

After the Viceroy's reply, the members of the Committee were presented, and His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Curzon, then left for the Residency. His escort was formed from the Deoli Irregular Cavalry. The Viceroy received a cordial welcome from many hundreds of natives *en route* to the Residency, where he will stay during his visit.

"Pioneer," dated the 20th November 1902.

AJMER, 18th November.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party left Udaipur last night after dinner. The departure was private. The special train arrived at Chitor in the early hours of the morning. The Viceroy at 8 A.M. started on a visit to the fortress of Chitor, the ancient capital of Mewar. Carriages were in readiness, and Lady Curzon, Major Pinhey and Staff accompanied the Viceroy. The fortress is an imposing mass rising several hundred feet up from the plains and crowned by an old line of battlements. The top is fairly flat, about four miles long and half a mile broad, within which the city—the houses, palaces, market, etc., of the old capital—is situated. The view on three sides extends to the horizon while on the east a long lofty range of hills commands the fort. This fortress with little aid from art and for the past eleven and a half centuries has been the principal fortress of the Mewar family, which alone of the more important States before the Mahomedan conquest has survived and continued in the same family to the present time. Many a time did this fortress withstand the onslaught of a Mahomedan invasion. Three times was it sacked. On each occasion an act of desperation, a wholesale sacrifice peculiar to Hindus known as *johar*, was performed. Thirty-two thousand Rajputs are reported to have perished at the second sack of Chitor. The last time it was sacked by Akbar in 1568, after which it was no longer maintained as the capital of Mewar, but allowed to fall into decay. The ascent to the fortress is nearly a mile. The road climbs the hill in zigzags, passing successively under seven gates. A curious feature is the number of tanks on the top. The water was never deficient. Even now the inhabitants of the modern town climb to the top for water in time of drought. The noble deeds of the ancient Rajputs are handed down to posterity in the form of monuments with inscriptions scattered about on their tops. The most interesting of these are two towers, one the tower called *Kirti Stambha* or the Tower of Good Deeds, built by a Jain banker and covered with admirable carving. The second tower, called *Jaya Stambha*, is the Tower of Victory, built to commemorate a victory over the Mahomedans, and contains the images of all the Hindu gods with the names written underneath. The Viceroy took a special interest in these towers, climbing to the top of each.

Afterwards the party returned to the station where breakfast was partaken of. Before the special train left Major Pinhey and Mr. Blakesley, to whom much of the success of the Viceroy's visit is due, took leave of the Viceroy. The special train arrived in Ajmer at 5 P.M. The Viceroy on alighting was met by Mr. Martindale, Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, Mr. Tucker, Commissioner, and all the leading European and Native officials. A Guard-of-honour from the Railway Volunteers was drawn up on the platform. After the usual presentations, the Viceroy accompanied by Colonel Abbott, Commanding Nasirabad, inspected the Guard-of-honour.

His Excellency then received a Municipal address, ably read by Colonel William Loch on the platform, many ladies being present. The address after welcoming the Viceroy to the ancient capital of Rajputana, referred to the postponement of the Viceroy's visit in 1899, owing to famine and distress, expressed loyal sentiments and attachment to the Throne and congratulated the Viceroy on the many valuable reforms introduced by him. The address especially referred to the restoration of beautiful buildings in this locality and remarked that the restoration of the artistic gems of architecture on the Ana Sagar Embankment would be forever associated with the name of His Excellency. The address then referred to the zealous interest shown by Mr. Martindale during his term of Commissionership and by Mr. Tucker, the present Commissioner, in the renovation of these nobly unique Mahomedan edifices. The address stated that want of funds, owing to the succession of bad years, was an insuperable impediment to the improvement of the sanitation of the city and trusted that with more prosperous times would come about the better advancement of educational and medical institutions. The address expressed the desire to record the harmony that existed between the Committee and the district officers. He went on to express earnest hopes that the kind and thoughtful consideration shown by Lady Curzon in the inauguration of a scheme for the education and provision of competent midwives would be fraught with favour and success. He urged for the Viceroy's favourable consideration the advantages that would accrue from the connection of the Pushkar Lake, seven miles distant, the most sacred Hindu pilgrimage in India, with the city by railway. In conclusion the Municipality wished Their Excellencies a pleasant visit.

The Viceroy replied as follows :—

"Colonel Loch and Gentlemen,—When I spent a couple of days here in the late autumn of 1899, this district was suffering so severely from famine that I preferred not to associate my tour with any official receptions or with demonstrations of a public character. I accordingly did not have the pleasure of meeting the members of the Ajmer Municipality on that occasion. Now, however, I find myself in Ajmer under brighter and more prosperous conditions, and I gratefully avail myself of the opportunity to receive your expressions of loyalty and attachment to the Throne, which are offered with peculiar appropriateness in the Coronation year of His Majesty, and also your kindly welcome to Lady Curzon and myself. You have spoken with sympathy of the very considerable works of archæological restoration in this place, which I ordered on the occasion of my former visit. I have been fortunate in finding a most faithful and enthusiastic instrument for their execution in the person of your Commissioner Mr. Tucker, and I am about to inspect the results of his labours during my present stay in Ajmer. When I was here before the Ana Sagar lake had not a drop of water in it. The marble embankment had been disfigured, partly by vandalism, partly by decay, and the buildings upon it had either been converted into European dwelling-houses or were in ruins. Now we have restored all these beauties as far as possible to their pristine state, and Shah Jehan's "garden of splendour" with its marble terrace and fairy pavilions shining reflected in the waters once more deserves, at least to some extent, its ancient name. We have also done a good deal for the proper preservation of the exquisite Arhai-din-ka-Jhonpra Mosque, and if our restorations have not been accomplished within the two and a half days which are supposed in the legend to have sufficed for the original erection of the building, I hope we may urge that though doubtless less skilful, we have also shown ourselves less hurried workmen than our predecessors. The policy of archæological conservation and restoration with which I charged myself as soon as I came to India is now, I am glad to say, bearing its first fruits in all parts of the country, and, when the time comes for me to go, I not only hope that the Government of India may be able to point to the good work already achieved, but that the principle of State responsibility, State interest and State outlay on these objects may have taken such deep root that never again will it be ignored. India not only possesses what is, in my opinion, by far the most wonderful and varied collection of ancient monuments in the world, I want them also to be the best looked after, the most respectfully handled, the most tenderly restored. One of the first duties of the present is reverence for whatever was beautiful or noble in the past.

"Gentlemen, you have been good enough in your address to express a similar interest in the future of other reforms which my colleagues and I have undertaken and to say that you believe that they will be for the lasting good of India. That is the hope of every reformer. Indeed it is the main, if not the sole, justification for reform. Whether it will be realised in the present case will depend more upon others than upon myself. The sweat of my brow has gone into the foundations. Whether they have been well and truly laid or whether they will support a worthy superstructure will be determined by those who come after.

"To pass to local matters, you have in your address spoken of the urgent need that exists in this city for sanitary and other improvements. I believe that what you say is true, but are you quite sure that you have not within your own hands the power of advancing some of these measures that you so earnestly desire? I expect that if you set yourself seriously to devise fresh sources of revenue, these would before long be found, and I commend to the Ajmer Municipality as a sound principle of municipal finance the aphorism that if you want to fill your pockets, you must also sometimes harden your hearts. I will not pass an opinion upon the local railway projects to which you have called my attention

since they are of a character that will be more dependent for execution upon the agency of Native States or of private enterprise than upon Government aid.

"I must add a word of gratitude for your recognition of Lady Curzon's scheme to provide and educate competent native midwives for Indian women. Nothing would give her greater pleasure than to bring Ajmer within the range of this project and to connect it with the contemplated female hospital here. You are about to lose a Chairman in Colonel Loch, who has for many years devoted to your service the combined attributes of patience, industry, and sound judgment. The best wish that I can offer to you, and perhaps not the less complementary *vale* that I can tender to him, is that you may find an equally competent successor to take his place."

After the Municipal Committee had been introduced, the Viceroy and party left in carriages, escorted by the Deoli Irregular Cavalry under Captain Waller. The Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Curzon, occupied the first carriage. The road was lined by many thousand inhabitants. The Viceroy drove straight to the Residency, which is the Viceregal Residence, Their Excellencies being the guests of Mr. Martindale. In front of the Residency a Guard-of-honour from the Merwara Battalion was drawn up.

A dinner party takes place to-night in honour of Their Excellencies.

*"Pioneer," dated the 21st November 1902.*

AJMER, 19th November.

His Excellency the Viceroy this morning held an informal reception of the minor Chiefs of Jaisalmer and Dungarpur, both students at the Mayo College. Afterwards the Viceroy received the leading Istamrardars and Jagirdars of the Ajmer District, accompanied by Mr. Tucker, the Commissioner, the usual Darbar ceremonies being observed. The Viceroy later, accompanied by Mr. Martindale, Agent to the Governor General and the Commissioner, drove to Ana Sagar Tank, one of the finest tanks in India overlooking which once stood a magnificent row of marble pavilions built by Shah Jahan, part of which until lately was used as an official residence with offices. All the outhouses, etc., have now been removed, and clear and stately stands out the remnant of the old pavilion as it stood in the old days. The greatest credit is due to Mr. Tucker, the Commissioner, for this work of restoration which has been admirably carried out and well repays a visit. The Viceroy afterwards visited the Jhompra Mosque, converted into a mosque from a fine Jain temple in two and a half days. This mosque is in excellent repair. The detail of its sculpture ranks it as one of the best in India. On the way home the Viceroy visited the old fortified palace of Akbar now used as a Tahsil. Owing to many applications of whitewash, the beauty of its structure was not easily distinguished; but the parts which had been scraped for the Viceroy's inspection showed that originally it was a very fine building.

The Viceroy in the afternoon distributed prizes at the Mayo College. This function took place in a large hall at the end of which was a dais where the Viceroy and all the invited guests sat. The recipients of the honours, dressed in white, occupied the front rows.

Colonel Loch, Principal of the Mayo College, read a long address which, after welcoming the Viceroy on behalf of the College referred to the satisfactory remarks by the Examiner, Mr. Waddington, Principal of Rajkot College, who not only paid a tribute to the effective teaching, but referred in laudatory terms to the excellent physique and bearing of the boys, the natural result of regular and organized athletic exercises. Colonel Loch continuing said for the long prize list they were indebted yearly to the liberality of twelve Rajput Chiefs and the Maharaja of Cooch Behar. He urgently appealed to the Viceroy to endow the College and to complete the water-supply which at the present time was deficient.

Remarking on the successes of the College, Colonel Loch pointed out that six out of the eighteen Ruling Chiefs of Rajputana were educated at the College and in addition a large percentage of those serving in the Imperial Cadet Corps had been recruited from the College. In conclusion, on behalf of the staff and boys of the Mayo College, Colonel Loch thanked the Viceroy.

After the Viceroy distributed the prizes His Excellency addressed the assembly as follows:—

"Colonel Loch, Pupils of the Mayo College, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—Two of my predecessors, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Elgin, have distributed prizes at the Mayo College. A third and earlier Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, opened it. I come here as the fourth in this unbroken line of succession to testify my interest in the College and to speak to you a few words about the manner in which it has been in my power to demonstrate it. Had the College been in session and had I presided in this hall when I first visited Ajmer three years ago, my sympathies would have been not less warm than they are now; but I should not have enjoyed the same opportunities of vindicating them, and I should not have been able to state to you so unreservedly what the new, and as I hope, liberal policy of the Government of India towards this and similar institutions is to be. As Viceroy of India I feel an interest in and responsibility for these Chiefs' Colleges. They were founded upon an English model which was itself an innovation in this country and which threw upon the authors of it either the credit for success or the blame for failure, and they were instituted for the sake of the Indian Chiefs and their



sons who are the special interest of the Viceroy because he manages all relations with them, and is, so far as the need for it arises, their patron and protector and friend. I felt all the greater responsibility when I recognized that these colleges, in spite of the good results which they have produced and the admirable pupils whom they have turned out had not won the entire confidence of the Chiefs to the extent that the Government of India have always desired and had not therefore completely fulfilled the conception of their founders. It was to discuss these matters that I held the Conference at Calcutta in January last at which Colonel Loch and Mr. Sherring, among others, were present, and at which we threshed out pretty well every question, great and small, connected with the future of the Mayo and the other Rajkumar Colleges. Our views have now been circulated for reference to the various local authorities and to the Chiefs, and it is about them that I desire to say a few words this afternoon. First, let me state the principles upon which I proceed. In my view it is essential to the welfare of a nation that its aristocracy should not be divorced from its public life. Those countries in which the nobility have detached themselves from the current of the national existence, where they have ceased to be actors and become merely spectators, are either in a state of suspended progress or are like a man with his right arm bandaged and in a sling. He is badly handicapped when he finds himself in a tight place. Whether the aristocracy of birth and descent be in principle a sound or an unsound thing, there can be no question of its popularity, its wide range of influence, and its efficacy as an instrument of rule. In India the aristocracy has a stronger position than in almost any European country that I know, for it has behind it the records of ancient lineage and brave deeds. It is respected and even beloved by the people and under the system of adoption that has been sanctioned by the British Government, it is practically incapable of extinction. With all these advantages in its favour there ought to be no country where the aristocratic principle should so easily and thoroughly justify itself; but the Chiefs and Nobles in India have to fight against a double danger. On the one side is the survival of the archaic and obsolete idea that rank is a dispensation from work instead of a call to it, and that a Chief need do nothing in the world beyond spending the money drawn from his people and enjoy himself. This old-fashioned idea is dying fast; but there are always a certain number of persons, either fossils or parasites, who are concerned in trying to keep it alive, and so long as it continues to exist, the Indian aristocracy cannot put forth the full measure of its great influence and strength. Then there is the second danger which is in my judgment much more alarming. This is the danger that in our desire to train up the rising generation to a wider conception of their duties, we may allow their training to run ahead of their opportunities, and may produce in them inclinations or capacities which are unsuited to their surroundings or for which there is afterwards an insufficient field. This is the chief pre-occupation that has been present in my mind in considering the future of the Chiefs' Colleges ever since I have been in India. It is of no use to bring the boys here and then to teach them things which will not be of service to them in after-life. Neither is it of any use to turn out a perfect type of a polo-player or a gentleman, and then find nothing for him to do. We cannot go on playing polo all our lives, while even a gentleman is better when he is doing something than when he is idle. These colleges must not be forcing houses which stimulate an artificial growth or produce a precocious bloom: but open-air gardens where this plant can follow a healthy and organic development. Hence it is that at the Calcutta Conference and ever since we have been working out our plans, firstly to make the training that we give here more practical, and secondly to connect it more directly with the duties and demands of the life that we want to provide for the young man when he has left the College. With the first of these objects in view, we propose to make considerable changes both in the teaching staff and in the curriculum of the Chiefs' Colleges. We mean to have more masters and the highest type of them, and we propose for all of the colleges what you have here already, *vis.*, a separate course of studies for the pupils distinct from the prescribed courses of the Education Department, which were instituted for other purposes and are not always suitable. We also hope to arrange for separate systems of examination and inspection. Our idea is that we do not want to turn out from the Chiefs' Colleges precisely the same type of educational product that is manufactured by the thousand elsewhere; but that if a boy is to be a Ruling Chief or a Minister or a Magistrate, we want to give him the education that will make him a good ruler or administrator or judge; if he is to be a thakur or zemindar, the education that will make him a good landowner; if an Imperial Cadet or an officer of the Imperial Service Troops, the education that will make him a good officer and leader of men. Then as regards opportunities, we shall, I hope, as time proceeds, find no lack of opening for the activities of those whom we shall have thus trained. I have deliberately organised the Imperial Cadet Corps upon the basis of the Rajkumar Colleges, and the bulk of the cadetships will be given to their pupils; thus there is a direct object in view to which the best boys will always aspire and which will be the goal of their collegiate ambitions. I hope, as time goes on, that even further openings may be found for the abilities of boys who pass through these Colleges, and that the Kumar, instead of beginning his education when he enters these walls, and finishing it when he leaves them may regard his college career here as only one stage though not the least important, in a life of public industry and usefulness.

"In carrying out the programme of reform which I have sketched, Government are not going to stint their own liberality. We are prepared to spend an additional sum of nearly a lakh a year in improving the system. It is not money which we shall be spending upon ourselves or from which Government will reap a direct return; but it will be money devoted to the cause of the Indian aristocracy, which in my view is bound up with the British Government in this country and stands or falls with it, and it will be money devoted to making better citizens and more valuable public servants of those who are by birth and inheritance the natural pillars of the State. No, as I said at Calcutta, if Government is thus bestirring itself and loosening its purse strings for the sake of the class for whom this and the other Chiefs' Colleges were founded, then I think that the leaders of that class, in other words, the Indian Chiefs, must play their part in return. We are not going to force down their throats anything distasteful or repugnant to them. I have already consulted many upon the changes that we propose to introduce, and this College was represented at the Conference by one of the best of its former pupils, who is now a Ruling Chief, *vis.*, the Maharao of Kotah. I have further issued a circular letter inviting the opinions of the Chiefs as to the manner and degree in which we shall be wise in introducing the projected reforms, and I shall lose no opportunity of inviting their co-operation. To what extent that co-operation is required may be shown by the fact that though the Mayo College can accommodate 100 boys, there are at present only 52 on the rolls. Udaipur ought to be one of your chief supporters, but I have heard that there is at present only one boy in the College from that important State. In my recent visit to its just and capable ruler I asked him whether he could not encourage a more friendly attitude in his State and he assured me that he would freely and gladly give me his aid. I am sanguine that this will produce good results, and I shall hope to evoke a similar response elsewhere.

"Colonel Loch in his speech has told us of the satisfactory results of the last examination, which certainly could not have been conducted by any one possessing greater experience, sympathy or authority than Mr. Waddington, and he has further brought to my notice the insufficiency of the water-supply. In the summer I will look into this matter and see if anything can be done to help you.

"Pupils of the College, I have been kept so busy with the various things that I wanted to say upon the present occasion about the future of this and the other Chiefs' Colleges, that I have had no time to utter any words of sympathy or encouragement to yourselves. After all, I do not think that they are necessary. Boys listen to homilies with great earnestness; but I think that they also forget them with great ease. Anyhow, you know for certain that I must feel a keen interest in your welfare from the manner in which I have taken up the question of the future of the colleges, and from other opportunities that I have enjoyed during the past four years of showing a warm and sincere concern. If I could leave India feeling that I had really done something to place these institutions upon a more assured basis, to win the confidence of the fathers, and to spur the sense of duty of the sons, I should feel that I had not laboured entirely in vain. There is now no time for me to speak to you at greater length; but there is one pleasant office which no pressure of time must permit me to ignore. This is the last prize day upon which the pupils of the Mayo College will have been addressed by their present Principal, Colonel Loch. Twenty-four years of his life has that officer devoted to the service of this College and his name will always be inseparably associated with its early history, its steadily growing successes, and its established reputation. He regards the College with all and more than the affection of a parent, and in many a State in India, both in Rajputana and much further afield, are there to be found 'Old Boys,' as we call them in England, now administering properties or ruling States, who entertain towards him an almost filial affection and esteem. As the present Head of the Government which he has so long and faithfully served, and as President of this College, I have the greatest pleasure in publicly thanking him for his eminent and distinguished service which the Mayo College, its pupils, its well-wishers, and its friends are never likely to forget."

After a recitation by one of the pupils, the class-rooms were inspected, the Viceroy personally examining some of the cadets. The Viceroy and party returned to the Residency after dark.

The Viceroy, accompanied by Mr. Lawrence, Private Secretary, Colonel Baring, Military Secretary, and Captains Baker-Carr and Wigram, Aides-de-Camp, leaves this evening after dinner for Abu. Lady Curzon, Lady Ulrica Duncombe, Mr. Barnes, Foreign Secretary, and the remainder of the staff, leave for Jodhpur at the same time.

*"Pioneer," dated the 22nd November 1902.*

The Viceroy's remarks at Ajmer upon the subject of the Chiefs' Colleges and the reforms now in course of being carried out in the curriculum of studies were very much to the point. There is no doubt that these Colleges have been a disappointment, in spite of the efforts of the picked officers who have been in charge of them. The physical development of the pupils was well looked after and they were encouraged to be good polo-players, keen sportsmen, and gentlemen; but their intellectual education was all on wrong lines—if, indeed, it existed at all. They were taught certain subjects and made

to speak English with fluency and correctness, but they were never properly prepared for the duties that would fall upon them in manhood. Instances could be quoted where young Chiefs have returned to their homes so ignorant of their own vernaculars that they could not transact business without the aid of interpreters. Youths of this stamp were alienated from their families and their subjects, and it is not surprising that they neglected their affairs and took to evil courses. Now their education is to be of a practical kind and they are at last to be trained to fulfil the duties of their everyday life. The stereotyped educational course is to be discarded, the teaching staff is to be strengthened, and an entirely different kind of examination is to be introduced to check the progress made by the pupils. The Government of India are showing their interest in the scheme of reform by granting an annual sum of a lakh of rupees to assist the Colleges; and the assistance of Ruling Chiefs, who have, perhaps naturally enough, given little financial support hitherto to these Rajkumar institutions seems assured. We do not think, however, that the temptation of enrolment in the Imperial Cadet Corps, as the direct object to which the best boys should aspire as the goal of their collegiate ambitions, to quote the Viceroy's words, is a good one to hold out. Disillusion and disappointment may wait upon those who elect to become Cadets, for it is absolutely impossible in such a Corps to train youths to understand the art of modern war. We are heartily in sympathy with Lord Curzon in his desire that if a boy is to be a Ruling Chief, or a Minister, or a Magistrate, he should be given the education that will make him a good ruler, or administrator or judge; and if he is to be a thakur or zemindar, the education that will make him a good landowner. It may rest at that: no State will benefit by an absentee Ruler who is trying under adverse conditions to become a professional soldier; while as to younger members of the aristocracy there must surely be openings for them among their own kith and kin, if they really wish to become useful members of society.

*"Times of India."*

AJMER, November 19.\*

His Excellency the Viceroy this morning, after receiving unofficially the minor Chiefs of Jaisalmer and Dungarpur, received the leading Thakurs and Jagirdars of the Ajmer district in Darbar.

The Viceroy afterwards drove to see the interesting sights of Ajmer. He first visited the Ana Sagar Tank, on one side of which originally stood a garden splendour with a lovely row of marble pavilions, built by Shah Jehan. These pavilions until lately formed part of the residence of the Commissioner, but since the Viceroy's last visit have been restored. This work of restoration has been very well done.

The Viceroy afterwards visited the Jhompra Mosque, originally a fine Jain temple, converted into a Mahomedan mosque in two and a half days after the capture of the city. This mosque is probably one of the finest in India, and is kept in excellent repair. The Viceroy afterwards visited the old fort built by Akbar, with a fortified palace inside, now used as official offices.

In the afternoon His Excellency drove to the Mayo College where, after informally visiting the rooms of the two minor Chiefs of Jaisalmer and Dungarpur and the students at the College, he distributed the prizes in the large hall. Colonel Loch, Principal of the Mayo College, read a long address welcoming the Viceroy, and enumerating all the successes of the College, which in addition to providing six out of eighteen ruling Rajputana Chiefs sent no less than seven to the Imperial Cadet Corps. Colonel Loch concluded his address with an appeal for a better water-supply.

#### LORD CURZON'S SPEECH.

After the prizes—including medals presented by Their Excellencies—which are yearly given by twelve Rajput Chiefs and the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, had been distributed the Viceroy addressed the students as follows:—

Colonel Loch, Pupils of the Mayo College, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—Two of my predecessors, Lord Lansdowne and Lord Elgin, have distributed prizes at the Mayo College, and a third and earlier Viceroy, Lord Dufferin, opened it. I come here as the fourth in this unbroken line of succession to testify my interest in the College, and to speak to you a few words about the manner in which it has been in my power to demonstrate it. Had the College been in session and had I presided in this hall when first I visited Ajmer three years ago, my sympathies would have been not less warm than they are now, but I should not have enjoyed the same opportunities of vindicating them, and I should not have been able to state to you so unreservedly what the new, and, I hope, liberal policy of the Government of India towards this and similar institutions is to be. As Viceroy of India I feel an intense responsibility for these Chiefs' Colleges—they were founded upon an English model, which was itself an innovation in this country, and which threw upon the authorities either credit for success or blame for failure, and they were instituted for the sake of the Indian Chiefs and their sons, who are the special interest of the Viceroy, because he manages all relations with them, and is, so far as the need for it arises, their patron, protector, and friend. I felt all the greater responsibility when I recognised

[\* A portion of this telegram appeared in our issue of yesterday morning.]



that these Colleges, in spite of the good results which they have produced and the admirable pupils whom they have turned out, had not won the entire confidence of the Chiefs to the extent that the Government of India have always desired, and had not, therefore, completely fulfilled the conception of their founders. It was to discuss these matters that I held the conference at Calcutta in January last, at which Colonel Loch and Mr. Sherring, among others, were present, and at which we threshed out pretty well every question, great and small, connected with the future of the Mayo and other Rajkumar Colleges. Our views have now been circulated for reference to the various local authorities and to the Chiefs, and it is about them that I desire to say a few words this afternoon.

#### THE ARISTOCRACY OF A NATION.

First, let me state the principles upon which I proceed. In my view it is essential to the welfare of a nation that its aristocracy should not be divorced from its public life. Those countries in which the nobility have detached themselves from the current of the national existence, where they have ceased to be actors and become merely spectators, are either in a state of suspended progress or are like a man with his right arm bandaged and in a sling—he is badly handicapped when he finds himself in a tight place. Whether an aristocracy of birth and descent be in principle a sound or an unsound thing, there can be no question of its popularity, its wide range of influence, and its efficacy as an instrument of rule. In India the aristocracy has a stronger position than in almost any European country that I know, for it has behind it the records of ancient lineage and brave deeds, it is respected and even beloved by the people, and under the system of adoption that has been sanctioned by the British Government it is practically incapable of extinction. With all these advantages in its favour there ought to be no country where the aristocratic principle should so easily and thoroughly justify itself. But the Chiefs and Nobles in India have to fight against a double danger—on the one side is the survival of the archaic and obsolete idea that rank is a dispensation from work instead of a call to it, and that a Chief need do nothing in the world beyond spending the money drawn from his people and enjoy himself. This old-fashioned idea is dying fast, but there are always a certain number of persons, either fossils or parasites, who are concerned in trying to keep it alive, and so long as it continues to exist the Indian aristocracy cannot put forth the full measure of its great influence and strength. Then there is the second danger, which is, in my judgment, much more alarming. This is the danger that in our desire to train up the rising generation to a wider conception of their duties we may allow their training to run ahead of their opportunities and may produce in them inclinations or capacities which are unsuited to their surroundings or for which there is afterwards an insufficient field. This is the chief pre-occupation that has been present in my mind in considering the future of the Chiefs' Colleges ever since I have been in India. It is of no use to bring the boys here and then to teach them things which will not be of service to them in after-life, neither is it of any use to turn out a perfect type of a polo-player or a gentleman and then find nothing for him to do. We cannot go on playing polo all our lives, while even a gentleman is better when he is doing something than when he is idle.

#### MUST NOT BE FORCING HOUSES.

These Colleges must not be forcing houses which stimulate an artificial growth or produce a precocious bloom, but open-air gardens where the plant can follow a healthy and organic development. Hence it is that at the Calcutta Conference, and ever since, we have been working out our plans, firstly, to make the training that we give here more practical; and, secondly, to connect it more directly with the duties and demands of the life that we want to provide for the young man when he has left the college. With the first of these objects in view we propose to make considerable changes both in the teaching staff and in the curriculum of the Chiefs' Colleges; we mean to have more masters and the highest type of them; and we propose for all of the colleges what you have here already, *viz.*, a separate course of studies for the pupils distinct from the prescribed courses of the Education Department which were instituted for other purposes, and are not always suitable. We also hope to arrange for separate systems of examination and inspection. Our idea is that we do not want to turn out from the Chiefs' Colleges precisely the same type of educational product that is manufactured by the thousand elsewhere, but that if a boy is to be a ruling Chief, or a Minister, or a Magistrate, we want to give him the education that will make him a good ruler or administrator or judge; if he is to be a *Thakur* or *Zemindar* the education that will make him a good landowner; and if an Imperial Cadet or an officer of the Imperial Service Troops the education that will make him a good officer and leader of men. Then, as regards opportunities, we shall, I hope, as time proceeds, find no lack of openings for the activities of these whom we shall have thus trained. I have deliberately organised the Imperial Cadet Corps upon the basis of the Rajkumar Colleges, and the bulk of the Cadetships will be given to their pupils.

#### LIFE OF PUBLIC INDUSTRY.

Thus, there is a direct object in view to which the best boys will always aspire, and which will be the goal of their collegiate ambitions. I hope as time goes on that even

further openings may be found for the abilities of boys who pass through these Colleges, and that the Kumar, instead of beginning his education when he enters these walls and finishing it when he leaves them, may regard his college career here as only one stage, though not the least important, in a life of public industry and usefulness. In carrying out the programme of reform which I have sketched Government are not going to stint their own liberality—we are prepared to spend an additional sum of nearly a lakh a year in improving the system. It is not money which we shall be spending upon ourselves or from which Government will reap a direct return; but it will be money devoted to the cause of the Indian aristocracy, which, in my view, is bound up with the British Government in this country, and stands or falls with it; and it will be money devoted to making better citizens and more valuable public servants of those who are by birth and inheritance the natural pillars of the State. Now, as I said at Calcutta, if Government is thus bestirring itself and loosening its purse strings for the sake of the class for whom this and the other Chiefs' Colleges were founded, then I think that the leaders of that class, in other words the Indian Chiefs, must play their part in return. We are not going to force down their throats anything distasteful or repugnant to them. I have already consulted many upon the changes that we propose to introduce, and this College was represented at the Conference by one of the best of its former pupils, who is now a ruling Chief, *vis.*, the Maharao of Kotah. I have further issued a circular letter inviting the opinions of all of the Chiefs as to the manner and degree in which we shall be wise in introducing the projected reforms, and I shall lose no opportunity of inviting their co-operation. To what extent that co-operation is required may be shown by the fact that though the Mayo College can accommodate 100 boys there are at present only 52 on the rolls. Udaipur ought to be one of your chief supporters, but I have heard that there is at present only one boy in the College from that important State. In my recent visit to its just and capable Ruler I asked him whether he could not encourage a more friendly attitude in his State, and he assured me that he would freely and gladly give me his aid. I am sanguine that this will produce good results, and I shall hope to evoke a similar response elsewhere.

#### COLONEL LOCH'S RETIREMENT.

Colonel Loch in his speech has told us of the satisfactory results of the last examination, which certainly could not have been conducted by anyone possessing greater experience, sympathy, or authority than Mr. Waddington, and he has further brought to my notice the insufficiency of the water-supply in the summer. I will look into this matter, and see if anything can be done to help you. Pupils of the College, I have been kept so busy with the various things that I wanted to say upon the present occasion about the future of this and the other Chiefs' Colleges, that I have had no time to utter any words of sympathy or encouragement to yourselves, and after all I do not think that they are necessary. Boys listen to homilies with great earnestness, but I think that they also forget them with great ease. Anyhow you know for certain that I must feel a keen interest in your welfare from the manner in which I have taken up the question of the future of the Colleges and from the other opportunities that I have enjoyed during the past four years of showing a warm and sincere concern. If I could leave India feeling that I have really done something to place these institutions upon a more assured basis, to win the confidence of the fathers, and to spur the sense of duty of the sons, I should feel that I had not laboured entirely in vain. There is no time for me to speak to you at greater length, but there is one pleasant office which no pressure of time must permit me to ignore—this is the last prize day upon which the pupils of the Mayo College will have been addressed by their present Principal, Colonel Loch. Twenty-four years of his life has that officer devoted to the service of this College, and his name will always be inseparably associated with its early history, its steadily growing successes, and its established reputation. He regards the College with all and more than the affection of a parent, and in many a State in India, both in Rajputana and much further afield, are there to be found "Old Boys," as we call them in England, now administering properties or ruling States, who entertain towards him an almost filial affection and esteem. As the present head of the Government which he has so long and faithfully served, and as President of this College, I have the greatest pleasure in publicly thanking him for his eminent and distinguished service, which the Mayo College, its pupils, its well-wishers, and its friends are never likely to forget.

There will be a large dinner party to-night with a reception, after which the Viceroy, with his Private Secretary, Military Secretary, and two Aides-de-Camp, leaves for Abu. Lady Curzon, with the remainder of the party, goes straight to Jodhpur.

#### INSPECTING THE DILWARA TEMPLES.

ABU, 20th November.

The Viceroy's special train arrived at Abu Road early this morning, a Guard-of-honour from the Sirohi State troops being drawn up on the platform. His Excellency on alighting was received by the Maharao of Sirohi, attended by Major Erskine, Resident, Western Rajputana States, and his son. After breakfast, provided by the Maharao of Sirohi, the Viceroy and party drove in tongas to a distance of 17 miles, the road, though dusty, being excellent. The arrival was public. His Excellency was received by the Agent to the Governor General and drove straight to the Residency, which is the

Viceregal residence, a Guard-of-honour of the Erinpura Irregulars being drawn up. The Viceroy later received a visit from the Maharao of Sirohi with four principal Sirdars, and a Darbar was held in the Residency. His Excellency in the afternoon visited the Dilwara Temples, built on the summit of a hill. This hill is held very sacred by the Hindus, and is considered to be the favourite residence of the gods from ancient times. The two temples visited were of Jain architecture, built by Jain merchants, and dedicated to their particular preceptor. Inside these temples are covered with most elaborate carving, the beauty of which is hard to describe. In honour of the Viceroy's visit, an attempt has been made to clean up these temples, whitewash and paint being much used with disastrous results. His Excellency took the greatest interest in the reparation of these old interesting shrines. It is hoped the Jain community will profit by his advice and seek the services of experts to advise them, instead of attempting repairs, etc., on their own account.

An address was presented from the President and members of the Jain Association of India on behalf of themselves as well as all persons constituting the Jain community in Bombay and elsewhere in India, welcoming His Excellency to the "time honoured and sacred temples." The address included the following:—

Apart from their religious sanctity, in which all persons pursuing the Jain faith hold them, these temples have a deep and abiding interest by reason of their being held in great estimation by all lovers of art but professing other faiths. Many have been the artists from Italy and other parts of the civilized world who have visited these shrines and fane from time to time and admired the elaborate and tasteful designs and the delicate workmanship which has wrought them. But no visit for other than devotional purposes will be more dearly prized by us or be cherished longer and with greater pleasure and pride in our memory than that of Your Lordship, whose keen interest in, and appreciation of, all works of Indian art and Indian architecture, sanctified by time, are so well known and who has done not a little in his exalted position to restore all archaeological edifices and monuments of permanent value in this country. We need not dwell upon the history of these hallowed structures which you now see before you or upon the exquisite skill in design and the enormous sums of money expended in their construction. Nothing appertaining to these art treasures, if we may so call them, can be unknown to one possessing Your Lordship's ample and critical knowledge of ancient architectural India. If this be, as we believe it is, your second visit, the first one having been of a private nature some years before Your Lordship assumed the reins of Government, it is an indication at once of a desire on your part to renew an old acquaintance fraught with pleasant associations and once more appreciate the intrinsic worth of the temples themselves. We are painfully sensible of the neglect from which they have suffered owing to a variety of reasons. Thanks, however, to the growth of new ideas and the revival of religious art and to Your Lordship's earnest desire to conserve all that is true and beautiful in Indian architecture, this neglect is being repaired. As an earnest, a donation of Rs. 15,000 has already been made by our esteemed co-religionists, Messrs. Jeevanchand Lulloobhai & Co., the well-known Bombay jewellers, towards the restoration, where necessary, of these temples, as far as practicable, in their original condition. Other help of an equally substantial character will, we are confident, follow freely. Meanwhile any practical suggestion emanating from so excellent a lover of art as Your Lordship will be greatly welcomed. In conclusion, we cannot refrain from expressing our sincere thanks for the high honour you have conferred upon us to-day by visiting these famous and historic shrines. It will be a proud day in the annals of the followers of the Jain faith, which will be remembered for generations to come.

"Pioneer."

ABU, 20th November.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party arrived at Abu Road this morning at 7.30 A.M. The Maharao of Sirohi with Major Erskine, Resident, Western Rajputana States, received the Viceroy at the station. His Excellency and party then drove to a house close by, where the Maharao provided breakfast after which the Viceroy and party started up the hill escorted by the Erinpura Irregular Cavalry. This journey of seventeen miles was accomplished in two and a half hours. The Viceroy drove straight to the Residency, where he was met by Mr. and Mrs. Martindale who had preceded the Viceroy. The arrival was public. Soon after His Excellency received an official visit from the Maharao of Sirohi, accompanied by the Agent and four of the principal Sardars. Afterwards the Viceroy visited the well-known Jain temples at Dilwara, where several members of the Jain community were presented. The general plan of the temples consists of a dome leading to a dark central cell with a huge image at the end, which seems the main object of interest to the thousands who visit the shrine, all the delicate and magnificent carvings being passed by. Around this dome and cell is a corridor with cells, each containing one or more images of the deified saints of the Jains. All of these edifices are of white marble which must have been transported to the summit of the hill at great cost. According to the guardians of the temple, these shrines are whitewashed and painted every ten years. By chance the Viceroy's visit coincided with the tenth year. In consequence there was an extra application, many of these beautiful carvings being almost effaced, while the doors leading to several cells were painted every colour in the panels. The Viceroy in consultation with the Jains offered the services of an expert architect and engineer to examine thoroughly the temple with a view to its restoration which offer was gladly accepted.

[FROM A JAIN CORRESPONDENT.]

The Viceroy visited Dilwara temples this evening at 4. He was received by Veerchand Deepchand, Lalubhai Dalpatbhai, Dharamchand Udayachand, Chimanlal Nagyindas, Deepchand Manechand, Motilal Mirabhai, Mahsukhbhai Narsinhdas, and others of the Jain community. He accepted an address printed on satin in a silver casquet, presented by Deepchand Manechand and thanked Jeevanchand Lalubhai for a donation of Rs. 15,000 for the repair of the temples. His visit to the temples lasted for two

hours and he made useful suggestions for the preservation and repairs of the temples. His Excellency left the temples at 6 ad cheers.

*"Pioneer."*

ABU ROAD, 21st November.

His Excellency the Viceroy this morning returned the visit of the Maharao of Sirohi, accompanied by the Agent to the Governor General and the personal Staff. Afterwards His Excellency inspected the Lawrence School founded for the education of the children of soldiers. The number of children averaged 80. The school is very well managed and the children receive a good education. This institution is well worthy of better support than it receives at the present time. After lunch the Viceroy and party left Abu and drove to Abu Road, where the Maharao of Sirohi hospitably entertains the Viceroy and party at dinner this evening, after which they leave for Jodhpur.

*"Pioneer," dated the 24th November 1902.*

JODHPUR, 22nd November.

The Viceroy left Abu Road station last night after witnessing a display of fireworks accompanied by the Maharao of Sirohi. His Excellency arrived in Jodhpur at 8-30 A.M. this morning and met with a public reception. The Viceroy on alighting was received by the Maharaja of Jodhpur. Among those present were the Agent to the Governor General and the Resident, both of whom travelled in the Viceroy's special train from Abu Road, and the principal European and Native officials of the State. A Guard-of-honour of the Maharaja's troops was drawn up on the platform. After the usual introductions the Viceroy, accompanied by the Maharaja and escorted by the Imperial Service Lancers, drove to Ratanada Palace two miles distant, which is the Viceregal residence. The road from the station to the Palace was lined by the State troops, while a second Guard-of-honour was in attendance at the Palace. Many thousand natives lined the road on both sides, displaying the keenest interest in the Viceroy's visit. Mrs. Erskine, wife of the Resident, met the Viceroy at the Palace. A well-arranged camp had been pitched for the Agent to the Governor General and the Viceregal Staff near the Palace where the Viceroy and Lady Curzon are staying, while the catering arrangements are in the capable hands of Mr. Wutzler, who has been exclusively engaged for the Viceroy's tour, following the Viceregal party from place to place.

The usual exchange visits took place in the morning, the Viceroy receiving the Maharaja at the Viceregal residence, while the Viceroy drove to the Palace about two miles distant. In the afternoon the Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Curzon, reviewed the Imperial Service Cavalry consisting now of one complete regiment, and one squadron, as the Darbar lately handed over a complete squadron to assist Government in the reconstitution of the 3rd Madras Lancers. The parade was of the usual ceremonial order, the Maharaja himself being in command. The fine soldier-like bearing of the men and their steadiness on parade excited the admiration of all. At the conclusion of the parade, the Viceroy, addressing His Highness and Officers, expressed his pleasure at seeing such a fine body of men. He referred to the good name earned by the regiment in China. In conclusion His Excellency congratulated the Maharaja on the efficiency of the Cavalry.

Afterwards one squadron gave a display of galloping up in line, halting, making their horses lie down, firing three volleys, mounting and retiring—a performance which reflected great credit on the Squadron Commander and the training of his horses and men. Unfortunately clouds of dust prevented the full enjoyment of this excellent display.

After the parade there was a game of polo in which some of the Staff took part, while the Jodhpur team gave an exhibition before the Viceroy. They are sure to give a good account of themselves at Delhi.

A State banquet takes place this evening. Lady Curzon, accompanied by Mrs. Erskine and Colonel Fenn, visited the Jaswant Hospital for women and expressed herself very much pleased at the good work which is being carried out by Miss Marsh, the lady doctor in charge.

*Later.*

At the State banquet this evening the Maharaja joined his guests after dinner and proposed the health of Their Excellencies as follows:—

"Your Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—With Your Excellencies' permission, I rise to express the unbounded joy and pleasure it has afforded me to welcome Your Excellencies to Marwar. It is an especially auspicious occasion because Lady Curzon has been pleased to grace my capital with a visit and to inspect the Jaswant Hospital founded by my beloved father for the benefit of the female population of Marwar. Words fail me to give sufficient expression to the grateful emotions of my mind, and I beg to tender my respectful thanks for the great honour Your Excellencies have done me. It is needless for me to say that myself, my family, and my State shall always be found ready to place all their resources at the service of His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. It was indeed my great ambition to have taken part in the late China Expedition; but ill-health unfortunately prevented me from fulfilling the desire of my heart. I have, however, taken the liberty of communicating to His Excellency the Viceroy my earnest desire that I may be accorded the high honour of serving under the British Flag in the Somaliland Expedition. Now that I have so far recovered as to be fit for active service

in any part of the Empire, I would like very much to be found useful. I already owe His Excellency a deep debt of gratitude for the great honour he has done me by associating my name with the Imperial Cadet Corps. Among the innumerable blessings and benefits conferred on the Chiefs and people of India by His Excellency's enlightened and sympathetic government during the last four years, the scheme initiated by His Excellency for the formation of the Imperial Cadet Corps commands our greatest admiration and respect, as this institution, regarded from every point of view, is, I think, calculated to prove of immense value and to make its mark in the future. I am also deeply indebted to His Excellency for the timely and generous help, both material and moral, accorded to me during the last great famine. The relief thereby afforded to suffering humanity and dumb cattle has saved the country to a no mean extent, and His Excellency will, I know, feel greatly interested to hear that Marwar has been gradually recovering from the effects of that famine. The policy of railway extension, inaugurated by my father, of beloved memory, has never failed to receive my earnest attention, and during the last seven years, 135 miles have been added to the Jodhpur line. Again, by linking the Marwar railway with the Kotah-Baran line, a shorter connection to Calcutta with Karachi than any at present existing will be established.

"I must not trespass longer on your kindness. Indeed I feel very nervous in speaking at greater length before such a commanding personality as Lord Curzon, and so content myself with requesting you, ladies and gentlemen, to join with me in drinking the health of our illustrious guests, Lord and Lady Curzon."

His Excellency the Viceroy replied as follows:—

"Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—In some of the States that I have visited, and by whose Chiefs I have been entertained, I have been able to congratulate my hosts upon a good work achieved and a reputation earned. The future of our host of this evening, His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, lies before him and it is for him to sustain the traditions of the noble Rahtor Clan of Rajputs of which he is the head, of his predecessor and father under whose rule the people prospered, and of the State itself which has a record of loyalty and chivalry second to none. All these traditions it is possible for His Highness, by a life of devotion to duty and of self-restraint worthily to uphold, and I hope that while still a young man he will remember that a twofold reputation is in his hands, *viz.*, that of the State, of which he is the head, as well as his own. For a year past His Highness has been a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps to which I am glad to hear from him that he esteems it a privilege to belong, and where he has been keen and painstaking in his duties. I hope that this experience, if further prolonged, may supply His Highness with a zest and a discipline that he may be able to turn to good use in later years. In one respect I have been fortunate in my dealings with the Marwar State. Predecessors of mine, as they have been to Jodhpur and have replied to the toast of their healths, have commented upon the two splendid regiments of Imperial Service Cavalry, the Sirdar Risala, that were raised by this State at the inception of the Imperial Service Troops movement and that were brought to so high a pitch of smartness and efficiency by their first Commandant Sir Pertab Singh. It has been reserved for me, as I said this afternoon on the parade ground, not merely to praise them but to employ them, and this not in local service or in Frontier warfare, but in an Imperial campaign on a distant field. I found when I came to this country that, though primarily organised for the defence of India, the Imperial Service Contingents here and elsewhere were burning to distinguish themselves on a wider ground of action, and I deliberately, and as an act of State policy, recommended that this desire should be gratified. It was with the greatest pleasure that I obtained permission to send one of the Jodhpur Regiments, most generously offered by the Chief, to China, and there as we all know, it conducted itself with credit and discipline. I believe that this action may in time come to be regarded as the first step in a policy of military co-operation which will place the forces of the great feudatories of the British Crown in India, alongside of their British and Indian comrades of the regular army upon many a battle ground, should battles have to be fought for the sake of the common Empire. In such a case Marwar is one of those States upon the loyalty of which the British Government knows that it can always most firmly reckon, and which may be depended upon to seize any opportunity for an advance to the front wherever that front may be. I also believe that His Highness spoke with perfect sincerity when he volunteered his personal services in Somaliland or in any other part of the Empire, and I acknowledge the loyal and manly spirit of his offer. Meanwhile the State, as the Chief has told us, is developing its resources in other directions and the completion of the railway through Bikanir on the one side to Bhatinda on the Punjab line and westwards to Hyderabad in Sind on the other side, will bring Jodhpur into a closer connection with the outer world than it has ever previously enjoyed, and must favourably affect the prosperity and welfare of its people.

"I cannot lay any claim to the compliments which His Highness has bestowed upon me; but I am more than grateful for his courtesy in entertaining Lady Curzon and myself, and in proposing our healths and with these feelings I cordially propose his health."

*"Times of India," dated the 24th November 1902.*

JODHPUR, 22nd November.

His Excellency the Viceroy's special left Abu Road last night. The Agent to the Governor General and Staff and the Resident accompanied the Viceroy in the special,

which arrived at Jodhpur at 8-30 this morning. As the Viceroy travelled rapidly the ceremony of meeting between His Excellency and the Maharaja on the border of the Jodhpur territory was omitted.

The Viceroy was received on the platform by the Maharaja, with the principal officers of the State, the Agent to the Governor General and Staff, and the Resident of the Western Rajputana States. A Guard-of-honour from the State troops was drawn up on the platform and a royal salute of 31 guns was fired by the State Artillery on the entrance of the train into the station. After the leading European and native officials had been presented to the Viceroy, His Excellency, accompanied by the Maharaja and escorted by the Imperial Service Lancers, drove to the Viceregal Residence at Ratanada Palace, two miles distant, the road being lined by His Highness's troops, while a second Guard-of-honour was drawn up in front of the Palace. Soon after arrival the ceremony of *Misaj Pursi* took place, four principal Sardars calling at the Viceregal Residence to enquire after the Viceroy's health. The Viceroy, at noon, received a State visit from the Maharaja accompanied by the Resident and nine principal Sardars, the usual *nasars* being presented. The Viceroy afterwards returned the visit of the Maharaja, accompanied by the Agent to the Governor General, the Foreign Secretary, and Staff.

#### THE TROOPS INSPECTED.

After lunch His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Curzon, inspected the Imperial Service Lancers on their parade ground, the Maharaja himself taking supreme command. The different evolutions were exceedingly well carried out, reflecting the greatest credit on their training. At the conclusion of the parade the Viceroy expressed to the Maharaja and officers the pleasure it gave him to see such a fine body of men, and congratulated His Highness on their efficiency.

After parade, a game of polo was indulged in, the Viceroy and Lady Curzon being onlookers.

This morning Lady Curzon, accompanied by Mrs. Erskine, wife of the Resident, and Colonel Fenn, visited the Jaswant Hospital for Women, where the lady doctor in charge seems to be carrying out a beneficial work.

#### A STATE BANQUET.

At a State banquet this evening the Maharaja joined his guests after dinner, and proposed the health of Their Excellencies as follows:—"Your Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—With Your Excellencies' permission I rise to express the unbounded joy and pleasure it has afforded me to welcome Your Excellencies to Marwar. It is an especially auspicious occasion because Lady Curzon has been pleased to grace my capital with a visit and to inspect the Jaswant Hospital founded by my beloved father for the benefit of the female population of Marwar. Words fail me to give sufficient expression to the grateful emotions of my mind, and I beg to tender my respectful thanks for the great honour Your Excellencies have done me. It is needless for me to say that myself, my family, and my State shall always be found ready to place all their resources at the service of His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor; it was indeed my great ambition to have taken part in the late China Expedition, but ill-health unfortunately prevented me from fulfilling the desire of my heart. I have, however, taken the liberty of communicating to His Excellency the Viceroy my earnest desire that I may be accorded the high honour of serving under the British flag in the Somali Expedition. Now that I have so far recovered as to be fit for active service in any part of the Empire, I would like very much to be found useful. I already owe His Excellency a deep debt of gratitude for the great honour he has done me by associating my name with the Imperial Cadet Corps. Among the innumerable blessings and benefits conferred on the Chiefs and people of India by His Excellency's enlightened and sympathetic government during the last four years, the scheme initiated by His Excellency for the formation of the Imperial Cadet Corps commands our greatest admiration and respect, as this institution, regarded from every point of view, is, I think, calculated to prove of immense value and to make its mark in the future. I am also deeply indebted to His Excellency for the timely and generous help, both material and moral, accorded to me during the last great famine. The relief thereby afforded to suffering humanity and dumb cattle has saved the country to no mean extent, and His Excellency will, I know, feel greatly interested to hear that Marwar has been gradually recovering from the effects of that famine. The policy of railway extension inaugurated by my father, of beloved memory, has never failed to receive my earnest attention, and during the last seven years 135 miles have been added to the Jodhpur line. Again, by linking the Marwar Railway with the Kotah-Baran line a shorter connection to Calcutta with Karachi than any at present exists will be established. I must not trespass longer on your kindness—indeed, I feel very nervous in speaking at greater length before such a commanding personality as Lord Curzon's, and so content myself with requesting you, ladies and gentlemen, to join with me in drinking the health of our illustrious guests, Lord and Lady Curzon" (*Applause.*)

#### LORD CURZON'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Viceroy responded as follows:—"Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—In some of the States that I have visited, and by whose Chiefs I have been



entertained, I have been able to congratulate my hosts upon good work achieved and a reputation earned. The future of our host of this evening, His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur, lies before him, and it is for him to sustain the traditions of the noble Rahtor Clan of Rajputs, of which he is the head, of his predecessor and father, under whose rule the people prospered, and of the State itself, which has a record of loyalty and chivalry second to none. All these traditions it is possible for His Highness by a life of devotion to duty, and of self-restraint, worthily to uphold, and I hope that while still a young man he will remember that a two-fold reputation is in his hands, *vis.*, that of the State of which he is the head, as well as his own. For a year past His Highness has been a member of the Imperial Cadet Corps, to which I am glad to hear from him that he esteems it a privilege to belong, and where he has been keen and painstaking in his duties. I hope that this experience further prolonged may supply His Highness with a zest and a discipline that he may be able to turn to good use in later years.

#### THE IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

"In one respect I have been fortunate in my dealings with the Marwar State. Predecessors of mine as they have been to Jodhpur and have replied to the toast of their healths have commented upon the two splendid regiments of Imperial Service Cavalry—the Sirdar Rissala that were raised by this State at the inception of the Imperial Service Troops movement, and that were brought to so high a pitch of smartness and efficiency by their first Commandant, Sir Pertab Singh. It has been reserved for me, as I said this afternoon on the parade ground, not merely to praise them, but to employ them, and this not in local service or in frontier warfare, but in an Imperial campaign on a distant field. I found when I came to this country that, though primarily organized for the defence of India, the Imperial Service contingents here and elsewhere were burning to distinguish themselves on a wider ground of action, and deliberately and as an act of State policy I recommended that this desire should be gratified. It was with the greatest pleasure that I obtained permission to send one of the Jodhpur Regiments, most generously offered by the Chief, to China, and there, as we all know, it comported itself with credit and discipline. I believe that this action may in time come to be regarded as the first step in a policy of military co-operation which will place the forces of the great feudatories of the British Crown in India alongside of their British and Indian comrades of the regular army upon many a battle ground, should battles have to be fought for the sake of the common Empire. In such a case Marwar is one of those States upon the loyalty of which the British Government knows that it can always most firmly reckon, and which may be depended upon to seize any opportunity for an advance to the front wherever that front may be. I also believe that His Highness spoke with perfect sincerity when he volunteered his personal services in Somaliland or in any other part of the Empire, and I acknowledge the loyal and manly spirit of his offer. Meanwhile the State, as the Chief has told us, is developing its resources in other directions, and the completion of the railway through Bikanir on the one side to Bhatinda on the Punjab line and westwards to Hyderabad in Sind on the other side will bring Jodhpur into a closer connection with the outer world than it has ever previously enjoyed, and must favourably affect the prosperity and welfare of its people. I cannot lay any claim to the compliments which His Highness has bestowed upon me, but I am more than grateful for his courtesy in entertaining Lady Curzon and myself and in proposing our healths, and with these feelings I cordially propose his health." (*Applause.*)

JODHPUR, 23rd November.

The Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Curzon, inspected the Fort and Armoury and Jewels this morning. The Fort lies about three miles from the Ratanada Palace, and is an imposing structure, rising many hundred feet out of a sandy plain and is visible for many miles, its precipitous sides forming its chief feature. The city lies at the base of the Fort on three sides, and a strong wall with seven gates encircles the city.

The Viceroy and party this evening leave for Bikanir.

*"Pioneer," dated the 26th November 1902.*

JODHPUR, 23rd November.

A State banquet was held last night. Twenty-eight sat down to dinner, at the conclusion of which the Maharaja with his principal Sardars joined the party, the usual toasts being proposed and heartily pledged.

The Viceroy this morning, accompanied by Lady Curzon, drove to the city, a fine old place which has been the capital of Marwar for the last three hundred and fifty years. The main streets are lined with the large palaces of the Maharaja and the town residences of many of his Thakurs. Standing out, isolated in its own magnificence, rises up the Jodhpur Fort about four hundred feet above the city, which lies round the Fort in the shape of a horse-shoe. The Viceroy inspected the Fort and the Armoury containing some very fine old armour and jewels worth many lakhs. The Viceroy and party leave this evening after dinner for Bikanir, after, spending a most enjoyable visit. The hospitality of the Maharaja could not have been exceeded.

BIKANIR, 24th November.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party including the Agent to the Governor General and Staff, left Jodhpur after dinner last night. The Maharaja, the Resident, and the principal Sardars were present at the station at the departure of the Viceroy. The special train arrived in Bikanir at 8-30 A.M. this morning. There was a public reception at the station. The Maharaja attended by Major Minchin, Political Agent, received the Viceroy after the usual presentation of European and Native officials. The Viceroy inspected the dismounted Guard-of-honour from the Bikanir Camel Corps. The station was very tastefully decorated while the roof of the station was lined by school-boys clad alternately in red, yellow, and green, which are the Rajput colours, presenting a unique spectacle, while several guests of the Maharaja, including some from England, were present. The Viceroy, accompanied by the Maharaja, followed in the second carriage by Lady Curzon and the Agent to the Governor General, with the remainder of the party in carriages behind, escorted by the State Cavalry, started for the new Lallgarh Palace which is the Viceregal Residence. The Viceroy received a most enthusiastic and loyal welcome, while the road to the Palace offered the most picturesque sight conceivable. Hundreds of camels lined both sides of the road, their riders wearing many types of dress, from the mail-clad warrior of many centuries ago up to the present smart and handsome uniform of the Bikanir Camel Corps. Horse-soldiers and foot-soldiers and all the appliances connected with an Oriental State procession were in evidence. Carriages drawn by elephants, palkis innumerable, brass cannon, etc., were to be seen, while the different local schools with their students were drawn up in line and cheered vociferously as the Viceroy passed. The decorations had been extremely well arranged in the most artistic colours. Numerous arches spanned the road erected by the different departments of the Bikanir State, while models exemplifying the chief industries of Bikanir State were most noticeable.

Lallgarh Palace, where Their Excellencies are staying, rises up an imposing structure in the middle of a large sandy desert. It is built of red sandstone obtained from quarries in Bikanir, while by some extraordinary device grass has been grown round the Palace. Colonel Jacob of Jaipur fame designed this Palace. Its architecture and carving rank it as one of the best of modern-built palaces.

The usual exchange visits took place soon after the arrival, the Viceroy returning the visit of the Maharaja at his Palace within the fort. A reception took place in the spacious Darbar Hall called Ganga Niwas which was filled with Thakurs and Nobles. The usual presentation of *nazars* took place, the Maharaja's *nazar* consisting of his small infant boy of about three months, who was laid at His Excellency's feet.

The Viceroy, Lady Curzon, and party leave for Gajner at 2 P.M. for some shooting, returning to-morrow.

"Times of India."

BIKANIR, 24th November.

The Viceroy's special arrived at Bikanir this morning at 8-30 under the usual salute. The Viceroy was received on the platform by His Highness the Maharaja with the principal officers of the Bikanir State, the Agent to the Governor General and Staff who came from Jodhpur in the Viceroy's special, and Major Minchin, Political Agent.

The station had been admirably decorated for the occasion. A handsome *shamiana* had been erected on the platform and a Guard-of-honour of the Imperial Service Camel Corps, looking very smart, was drawn up on the platform, while on the roof of the station many school-boys accorded the Viceroy a great welcome. After European and Native officials had been presented, the Viceroy, accompanied by the Maharaja, left in the first carriage, while Lady Curzon with the Agent to the Governor General occupied the second.

The road from the railway station to the Viceregal Residence in Lallgarh Palace, situated about two miles distant, was lined by the State troops. Many camels, with mounted warriors in various costumes, presented a unique spectacle and all the Thakurs and Nobles of the State, with their retinue, occupied the points of vantage. The roads had been most artistically decorated by the different communities and departments, each having erected their own arch, while the Rajput colours of red, yellow, and green appeared dominant. The Lallgarh Palace and most modern buildings of Bikanir are built of red sandstone, which, rising out of sand, add an impressive appearance to the place.

Soon after the arrival, the Viceroy was received by the Maharaja attended by nine principal Sardars, the usual Darbâr being held. The Viceroy after returning the visit of the Maharaja at his spacious Darbar Hall in the Fort, where many Darbaries from the district round were present. The Viceroy and party leave for Gajner after lunch for the shooting box of the Maharaja, where prospects of sport are good.

"Pioneer," dated 27th November 1902.

BIKANIR, 25th November.

The Viceroy, Lady Curzon, and party, accompanied by the Maharaja, drove out yesterday after lunch to Gajner, 21 miles. It was excellent galloping as a *dash* had been arranged, the journey being accomplished under one and a half hours. The lake Gajner is the Maharaja's shooting preserve, a delightful spot surrounded by woods. Near by stands an old palace and the Maharaja has built a shooting box fitted with electric light



for his guests, while the woods round form a sanctuary for pig. The Viceroy and party had a most enjoyable shoot, bagging 145 sand-grouse and 53 duck, while some of the Staff accounted for two good boars after two grand runs. The Viceroy and party returned to-day, their return journey occupying less time than the outward journey. The Viceroy's *dāk* consisted of six horses harnessed to one carriage. All the arrangements were perfect in every detail.

The Viceroy in the afternoon inspected the fort, which is situated on the outside of the city, and contains the old palace and many other buildings, which towering above the battlements, are most imposing. A moat runs all round. The Viceroy displayed the greatest interest in the rooms of this palace and the magnificent view from the top. The jewels were inspected and the library, containing the most rare and ancient Sanskrit manuscripts. The armoury was also visited where there is a grand display of armour, etc., The Maharaja takes the greatest interest in his library and armoury, where everything is neatly arranged, marked, and catalogued.

The Viceroy afterwards drove to the opening of the Victoria Memorial Club, where a large and fashionable gathering were assembled including the guests from the camp and all the leading Thakurs and Buniahs of the State. A *shamiana* had been erected in front. After the Viceroy and Lady Curzon had inspected the Club, the Maharaja gave a short account of the Club, pointing out the want in Bikanir of some general place of meeting. He hoped that this Club might be the means of promoting social intercourse between himself and the European community and Sardars and gentry of the place. With this project in view, on the death of the late Queen he decided to build this Club and dedicate it to her memory. His Highness further thanked the leading Seths and Sahukars for their liberal response to his appeal. Their generous public spirit during the late famine in subscribing nearly four lakhs of rupees towards the State Famine Fund was most marked. He added that the Club building has been designed by that eminent Indian architect, Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob. He further pointed out that the greatest attention had been paid to providing accommodation for English and Indian ladies, the upper storey being exclusively a ladies' club. He remarked in addition that the State had laid out the grounds round the Club building, consisting of a polo stand, two polo grounds, a gymkhana stand and ground, two football grounds, a galloping track, a skating rink, a swimming bath, racquet and tennis courts, etc. In the above stands also upper storeys had been built from which ladies would be able to watch the games. In conclusion, he asked permission to call these grounds Curzon Gardens. Although the grounds looked very bare at present, His Highness trusted that in time they might be worthy of their name. His Highness asked the Viceroy to do him the honour of opening the Victoria Memorial Club and the Curzon Gardens.

The Viceroy in a few well chosen words declared the Club and Gardens open, after which His Excellency and party returned to the palace. All the roads to the palace and city were brilliantly illuminated, some designs of Chinese lanterns along the road being magnificent, while the palace was illuminated with electric light. A State banquet takes place to-night.

Later.

At the conclusion of the banquet this evening, the Maharaja, having joined his guests, proposed the health of Their Excellencies as follows :—

"Your Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I cannot describe what real pleasure it gives me to-night in rising to propose the health of my distinguished guests, Their Excellencies, the Viceroy and Lady Curzon, and to offer them a most hearty welcome to Bikanir. Having had the privilege of Their Excellencies' acquaintance since May 1899, and also the pleasure of enjoying their hospitality before now, it was my greatest desire that I should some day have the honour of entertaining them in my own capital. My hopes, which seemed likely to be realised during Your Excellency's proposed visit in 1899, were doomed to disappointment owing to the terrible famine then prevailing, and we were afraid that on account of the Delhi Darbar Your Excellency might have again to postpone your tour through Rajputana this year. We are therefore more than pleased that Your Excellency's long-looked-for visit has come off at last and come off under happier circumstances than in 1899, although my kind friend, Lord Elgin, when he came here in 1896, to quote his own words, 'established a record' by being the first Viceroy to visit Bikanir, Your Excellency is the first Viceroy to be received in Bikanir by its Maharaja with full ruling powers.

"It was when toasting Lord and Lady Elgin at the State banquet here, that I, with a full sense of the responsibility of my position, expressed a resolution to do my duty by my people and my country when I came of age, and I can conscientiously state that in the last four years I have done my very best to fulfil that promise by carrying on the Bikanir administration in an honest and straightforward manner and in the best interests of my State and subjects. The encouragement which I have received at Your Excellency's hands and the kindly interest you have been pleased to take in me and my State prompt me, with Your Excellency's permission, to take this opportunity of briefly reviewing my administration since I assumed charge of the State on 16th December 1898.

"Barely six months after that, and before I had hardly time to gain much actual experience, I found myself confronted with one of the most severe famines that ever visited India when measures were promptly taken to cope with it. But Bikanir and its people are more accustomed to scarcities than to bumper harvests, which unfortunately

are rare and that is where at such times we are at an advantage compared with some of the other States, because the people here have a greater vitality in resisting such hardships and one really good year enables them to pull through perhaps a couple of successive bad years. All the same, it cannot of course be said that the famine did not leave its ill-effects behind it; but I do think that the liberal treatment extended to the *ryot* in the way of revenue collections and the help given them by means of *taccavi* advances and otherwise is steadily improving their condition. And although in the last census the total population of the State was found to have fallen from 832,000 to 584,627, it by no means indicates that so many people perished, it being due to the majority of them having emigrated to and taken employment in more fertile lands, emigration being considered an ordinary thing here in bad years, the people always returning to their villages after a few good seasons. It is an ill-wind that blows nobody any good and one good thing was that the famine brought me and my people in close contact.

"To digress for a moment, it was most pleasant for me to be the recipient of such hearty congratulations and sentiments of good wishes and rejoicings expressed by my people not only in Bikanir but throughout the whole districts, on the recent birth of my son and heir. Just as the famine was over I had the lively satisfaction of hearing that my offer to take my regiment to China was accepted and I am extremely indebted to Your Excellency for allowing me to go in command of it.

"Bikanir is so situated that it is unhappily not possible to do much in the way of irrigation. There are two small canals in the State; but I regret that they have not proved successful so far, and the matter is being taken up. There is also, I believe, a possibility of bringing a good canal in; but this question, I have no doubt, will be taken fully into consideration by the Rajputana Irrigation Commission. Your Excellency in forming this Commission has put us under a deep obligation.

"I had lately the great good fortune, through Your Excellency's kind offices, to attend the Coronation of our Sovereign in England when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales did me the great honour of appointing me his A.-D.-C.—a privilege I value very much. My trip there has been a most interesting and enjoyable one and will be of great benefit to me in the future. Since my return the Bikanir-Bhatinda section of my railway has been opened, thus directly connecting us with the Punjab. This has been followed by the usual advantages of opening up the country and bringing down the prices of grain, etc. As soon as possible, we intend taking up another project now under consideration, the Palana Colliery. Though, owing to the somewhat inferior quality of the coal, it has not yet found much outside market, it is of great benefit to us locally for our electric light and for the railway and pumping engines, and it is hoped that gradually now with the Bhatinda section open, the coal will have a large sale. The financial condition of the State can fairly be said to be satisfactory, and we are, I am glad to say, free from debts other than the 12 lakhs kindly lent us by the Government of India for completing our railway, and it was only the extra famine expenditure which necessitated our borrowing.

"I have lately received permission to introduce tentatively a revised scheme of administration which I hope will have the desired effect of bringing me in closer touch with the working of the State, and in the work being done in a prompt and more efficient manner. In concluding my remarks here on the administration, I should like to acknowledge with hearty thanks the support and kind and friendly advice I have always received from Your Excellency's Agent in Rajputana, the Honourable Mr. Martindale, who has happily been Agent to the Governor General here, with only a short break since my attaining my majority. I have here also to mention the name of Major Manners-Smith, coupled with that of Major Minchin, whom I have found to be good friends and sympathetic advisers. I should further indeed be lacking in gratitude if I forgot at this moment my best friend and late guardian, Mr. Brian Egerton, to whose careful training and attention I owe so much.

"It may not be out of place for me to, bring to Your Excellency's notice here that in commemoration of His Most Gracious Majesty the King Emperor's Coronation, I am remitting a considerable amount of arrears of land revenue in the State. I need hardly assure Your Excellency of my loyalty to His Majesty, and that the services of myself and those of my Camel Corps are always at His Majesty's disposal, and I would earnestly beg that our services should be utilized for Somaliland. Your Excellency has given us a greater opening in accepting our offers of Imperial Service Troops for active service outside India. In this and in the formation of the Imperial Cadet Corps Your Excellency will have earned the undying gratitude both of the present and the future generations of Rajputs.

"I am afraid that my speech has been a long one, but before resuming my seat, I should like to thank Your Excellencies for the honour you have done me by coming to Bikanir and to say how much Lady Curzon's presence here adds to the pleasure of welcoming Your Excellency. I only wish Your Excellencies would have stayed on longer. It is now my pleasing duty to ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to raise your glasses to Lord and Lady Curzon of Kedleston and to join me in drinking to Their Excellencies long life, health and every success."

The Viceroy, in responding to the toast, spoke as follows:—

"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have to thank His Highness very sincerely for the toast that he has proposed, as also for the truly admirable arrangements

that he has made for our reception and entertainment since we arrived in his State yesterday morning. I am revealing no secret when I say that the personality and career of no Ruling Chief in India have excited in me a warmer interest since I have been out here as Viceroy than those of His Highness, for he possesses such keen capabilities, such excellent chances, so splendid an opening. In England, where we are on the whole a long-lived people, an eldest son or heir very frequently does not succeed to his rank or estate until he is in the middle of life and has lost something of the zest and spring of youth. In India, on the other hand, I have in my tours over and over again come across the spectacle of a State in the hands of a young Chief in the fresh morning of manhood with all life before him, and the world, so to speak, at his feet. Just think of the opportunities that await such a man! If he has had the advantage of the best English education, as His Highness has had, he can introduce all manner of reforms and enlightenment into the administration of his State. If he is at the same time a true Indian, by which I mean a man devoted to the interests of his own creed and caste and country, then he can obtain an almost unmeasured influence over his subjects. Thus he can combine the merits of the East and the West in a single blend and can be at the same time a Liberal and a Conservative, each in the best sense of the term. Above all, he can see the work of his hands fructify around him in his lifetime, and can read his own epitaph, before he dies in the affection and gratitude of his people. These are the opportunities, and this is the sort of future that I fondly hope lie before His Highness, and which it rests exclusively with him to shape for good or for ill. I am glad to say that he has started on the right lines, and the four years that have passed since he received full powers have been packed full with industry and experience of many kinds and in many different lands. I have had the good fortune as Viceroy to be more or less responsible for a good many of these experiences since I had the pleasure of sending His Highness in Command of his Imperial Service Troops to China in 1900, and of putting forward his name as one of the Indian Chiefs selected for the honour of attending His Majesty's Coronation in London. He came back from China to be made a K.C.I.E., and from England with the aiguillettes on his breast that mark him an A.D.-C. to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. But there was another honour that I had the pleasure of conferring upon the Maharaja and the circumstances of which render it, in my opinion, an equal cause of congratulation. This is the gold Kaisar-i-Hind medal, which was awarded to His Highness for his great personal activity in the sad famine of 1899-1900. His Highness was his own famine officer throughout that fearful time and he conducted his campaign with indefatigable energy and skill. One may almost conjecture that a fairy godmother must have presided over His Highness' birth, for he had no sooner returned from England the other day, than the highest wish of a father and ruler was gratified in the birth of a son and heir. He now has the double stimulus to exertion, supplied by his own sense of responsibility and by the legacy that he will one day bequeath to his own son. I was glad to hear His Highness allude in his remarks to the condition and the vitality of his people. That is the great thing a good Indian Prince must live for, his people he must know them, go in and out among them, be one with them, typify all that is best in their national character and traditions. Thus if His Highness continues to remember, as I am sure he will, that he is not merely Maharaja in rank, but Maharaja of Bikanir in particular, then he will not merely add to his personal reputation, which is right and well, but he will bring happiness and credit to his people, which is much better.

"There is not one of us at this table, who does not join in wishing His Highness health and strength, long life and prosperity, to enable him to fulfil the task which I have ventured to sketch in these observations. Let me ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to fill your glasses and to drink to his honour. I give you the health of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir."

*"Times of India", dated the 26th November 1902.*

BIKANIR, 25th November.

His Excellency the Viceroy, Lady Curzon, and party went out to Lake Gajner yesterday afternoon. The arrangements for this twenty-one mile journey were perfect; the party arriving there under one and a half hours. The Maharaja himself accompanied the party.

Lake Gajner is a charming picturesque spot surrounded by woods, in the haunt is many a pig, and it is a well-known place for Imperial sandgrouse. The old palace stands on the banks of the lake. The Viceroy's party, enjoyed excellent sport, the bag including over 50 duck and 145 sandgrouse, while yesterday afternoon two pigs were secured after exciting runs. The Viceroy and party returned to-day under the same excellent conditions.

This afternoon His Excellency, in company with the Maharaja, visited the Fort which has a moat all round, and is reputed never to have been captured. Within the Fort are built palaces and many buildings which rise high above the rampart. On the walls, like most forts in these parts, flocks of pigeons, and the birds held sacred in Rajputana have taken up their abode and to a great extent pollute the place. The Viceroy inspected the palace jewels, the library and armoury. The Maharaja himself takes the greatest personal interest in the care and preservation of all these relics.

The Viceroy afterwards drove to the Victoria Memorial Club, an imposing structure built of red sandstone, where all the leading gentry of Bikanir were present.

The Maharaja, in giving an account of the Club, said: "It seemed to me we wanted in Bikanir some general place of meeting, and I hope this Club will be the means of promoting social intercourse between myself, the European community, the Sardars, and gentry of this place. On the death of our late Queen it was decided to build the Club and dedicate it to her memory. I have to thank the leading Seths and Sahukars for their liberal response and for subscribing so handsomely to the Club. Their generous public spirit during the late famine was most marked, for they subscribed nearly four lakhs towards the State Famine Fund. The Club building has been designed by that eminent Indian architect, Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob. We have paid the greatest attention to providing accommodation to our Indian ladies, the upper storey being exclusively a ladies' club. The State has also laid out the grounds round the Club building consisting of two polo grounds, a polo stand, a gymkhana stand and ground, two football grounds, a galloping track, a skating rink, swimming bath, racquet and tennis courts, etc. In the above stands and rink we have also built upper storeys from which our ladies can watch the games. We hope Your Excellency will kindly allow us to call these grounds 'The Curzon Gardens.' Although the grounds look very bare at present I trust that in time they will be worthy of their name. We now ask Your Excellency to do us the honour of opening the Victoria Memorial Club and Curzon Gardens."

The Viceroy, in a short speech, declared the Club and Gardens open, after which he returned to the palace. The whole place was illuminated to-night, the Fort and City in the distance forming a most picturesque spectacle. A State dinner is to be held to-night.

*"Times of India," dated the 27th November 1902.*

BIKANIR, 25th November.

About thirty guests sat down to a State banquet last night in the beautiful Lallgarh Palace, the Maharaja himself joining his guests at the end of dinner. The usual toasts were proposed and heartily drunk.

His Highness the Maharaja proposed the health of Their Excellencies as follows:—  
"Your Excellencies, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I cannot describe what real pleasure it gives me to-night in rising to propose the health of my distinguished guests, Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Curzon, and to offer them a most hearty welcome to Bikanir. As having had the privilege of Their Excellencies' acquaintance since May 1899, and also the pleasure of enjoying their hospitality before now, it was my greatest desire that I should some day have the honour of entertaining them in my own capital. My hopes, which seemed likely to be realised during Your Excellency's proposed visit in 1899, were doomed to disappointment owing to the terrible famine then prevailing, and we were afraid that on account of the Delhi Darbar Your Excellency might have to again postpone your tour through Rajputana this year. We are, therefore, more than pleased that Your Excellency's long-looked-for visit has come off at last, and come off under happier circumstances than in 1899. Although my kind friend, Lord Elgin, when he came here in 1896, to quote his own words, 'established a record' by being the first Viceroy to visit Bikanir, Your Excellency is the first Viceroy to be received in Bikanir by its Maharaja with full ruling powers.

#### THE MAHARAJA'S PROMISE.

It was when toasting Lord and Lady Elgin, at the State banquet here that I, with a full sense of the responsibility of my position, expressed a resolution to do my duty by my people and my country when I came of age, and I can conscientiously state that in the last four years I have done my very best to fulfil that promise by carrying on the Bikanir administration in an honest and straightforward manner and in the best interests of my State and subjects. The encouragement which I have received at Your Excellency's hands and the kindly interest you have been pleased to take in me and my State, prompt me, with Your Excellency's permission, to take this opportunity of briefly reviewing my administration since I assumed charge of this State on 16th December 1898.

#### A TERRIBLE FAMINE.

Barely six months after that, and before I had hardly time to gain much actual experience, I found myself confronted with one of the most severe famines that ever visited India. Measures were promptly taken to cope with it. But Bikanir and its people are more accustomed to scarcities than to bumper harvests, which unfortunately are rare; and at such times we are at an advantage compared with some other States, because the people here have a greater vitality in resisting such hardships, and one really good year enables them to pull through perhaps a couple of successive bad years. All the same, it cannot, of course, be said that the famine did not leave its ill-effects behind it; but I do think that the liberal treatment extended to the ryot in the way of revenue collections and the help given them by means of *taccavi* advances and otherwise in steadily improving their condition, and although in the last census the total population of the State was found to have fallen from 832,000 to 584,627, it by no means indicates that so many people perished, it

being due to the majority of them having emigrated to, and taken employment in, more fertile lands, emigration being considered an ordinary thing here in bad years, the people always returning to their villages after a few good seasons. It is an ill-wind that blows nobody any good, and one good thing was that the famine brought me and my people in close contact. To digress for a moment. It was most pleasant for me to be the recipient of such hearty congratulations and sentiments of good wishes and rejoicings expressed by my people not only in Bikanir, but throughout the whole of the districts, on the recent birth of my son and heir. Just as the famine was over I had the lively satisfaction of hearing that my offer to take my regiment to China was accepted, and I am extremely indebted to Your Excellency for allowing me to go in command of it.

#### PROGRESS IN THE STATE.

Bikanir is so situated that it is unhappily not possible to do much in the way of irrigation. There are two small canals in the State, but I regret they have not proved successful so far and the matter is being taken up. There is also, I believe, a possibility of bringing a good canal in, but this question, I have no doubt, will be taken fully into consideration by the Rajputana Irrigation Commission. Your Excellency in forming this Commission has put us under a deep obligation. I had lately the great good fortune through Your Excellency's kind offices, to attend the Coronation of our Sovereign in England, when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales did me the great honour of appointing me his A.-D.-C.—a privilege I value very much. My trip there has been a most interesting and enjoyable one, and will be of great benefit to me in the future. Since my return the Bikanir-Bhatinda section of my railway has been opened, thus directly connecting us with the Punjab. This has been followed by the usual advantage of opening up the country and bringing down the price of grain, etc., and as soon as possible we intend taking up another project now under consideration—the Palana Colliery. Though owing to its somewhat inferior quality, the coal has not yet found much of an outside market it is of great benefit to us locally, for our electric light and for the railway and pumping engines, and it is hoped that gradually, now the Bhatinda section is open, the coal will have a large sale. The financial condition of the State can fairly be said to be satisfactory, and we are, I am glad to say, free from debts other than the 12 lakhs kindly lent us by the Government of India for completing our railway; and it was only the extra famine expenditure which necessitated our borrowing.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES.

I have lately received permission to introduce tentatively a revised scheme of administration, which I hope will have the desired effect of bringing me in closer touch with the working of the State, and in the work being done in a more prompt and more efficient manner. In concluding my remarks here on the administration, I should like to acknowledge with hearty thanks the support and kind and friendly advice I have always received from Your Excellency's Agent in Rajputana, the Honourable Mr. Martindale, who has happily been Agent to the Governor General here with only a short break since my attaining my majority. I have here also to mention the name of Major Manners-Smith, coupled with that of Major Minchin, whom I have found good friends and sympathetic advisers. I should further indeed be lacking in gratitude if I forgot at this moment my best friend and late guardian, Mr. Brian Egerton, to whose careful training and attention I owe so much. It may not be out of place for me to bring to Your Excellency's notice here that in commemoration of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor's Coronation, I am remitting a considerable amount of arrears of land revenue in the State. I need hardly assure Your Excellency of my loyalty to His Majesty and that the services of myself and those of my Camel Corps are always at His Majesty's disposal, and I would earnestly beg that our services should be utilized for Somaliland. Your Excellency has given us a great opening in accepting our offers of Imperial Service Troops for active service outside India. In this and in the formation of the Imperial Cadet Corps Your Excellency will have earned the undying gratitude both of the present and the future generations of Rajputs. I am afraid that my speech has been a long one, but before resuming my seat I should like to thank Your Excellencies for the honour you have done me by coming to Bikanir, and to say how much Lady Curzon's presence here adds to the pleasure of welcoming you. (*Applause.*) I only wish Your Excellencies would have stayed on longer. It is now my pleasing duty to ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to raise your glasses to Lord and Lady Curzon of Kedleston, and to join me in drinking to Their Excellencies' long life, health and every success. (*Applause.*)

#### THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Lord Curzon, in responding, said :—Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—I have to thank His Highness very sincerely for the toast that he has proposed, as also for the truly admirable arrangements that he has made for our reception and entertainment since we arrived in his State yesterday morning. I am revealing no secret when I say that the personality and career of no ruling Chief in India have excited in me a warmer interest, since I have been out here as Viceroy, than those of His Highness, for he possesses such keen capabilities, such excellent chances, and so splendid an opening.

## A YOUNG RULER'S OPPORTUNITIES.

In England, where we are, on the whole, a long-lived people, an eldest son or heir very frequently does not succeed to his rank or estate until he is in middle life, and has lost something of the zest and spring of youth. In India, on the other hand, I have in my tours over and over again come across the spectacle of a State in the hands of a young Chief in the fresh morning of manhood, with all life before him, and the world, so to speak, at his feet. Just think of the opportunities that lie before such a man. If he has had the advantage of the best English education, as His Highness has had, he can introduce all manner of resources and enlightenment into the administration of his State. If he is at the same time a true Indian, by which I mean a man devoted to the interests of his own creed and caste and country, then he can obtain an almost unmeasured influence over his subjects. Thus he can combine the merits of the East and the West in a single blend and can be at the same time a Liberal and a Conservative, each in the best sense of the term. Above all, he can see the work of his hands fructify around him in his lifetime, and can read his own epitaph, before he dies in the affection and gratitude of his people. These are the opportunities, and this is the sort of future that I fondly hope lies before His Highness, and which it rests exclusively with him to shape for good or for ill. I am glad to say that he has started on the right lines, and the four years that have passed since he received full powers have been packed full with industry and experience of many kinds and in many different lands.

## THREE HONOURS.

I have had the good fortune as Viceroy to be more or less responsible for a good many of the experiences since I had the pleasure of sending His Highness in command of his Imperial Service Troops to China in 1900, and of putting forward his name as one of the Indian Chiefs selected for the honour of attending His Majesty's Coronation in London. He came back from China to be made a K.C.I.E., and from England with the aiguillettes on his breast that make an A.-D.-C. to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (*Applause.*) But there was another honour that I had the pleasure of conferring upon the Maharaja and the circumstances of which render it, in my opinion, an equal cause of congratulation. This is the gold Kaisar-i-Hind medal, which was awarded to His Highness for his great personal activity in the sad famine of 1899-1900. His Highness was his own famine officer throughout that fearful time, and he conducted his campaign with indefatigable energy and skill. One may almost conjecture that a fairy godmother must have presided over His Highness' birth, for he had no sooner returned from England the other day than the highest wish of a father and ruler was gratified in the birth of a son and heir. He now has the double stimulus to exertion, supplied by his own sense of responsibility and by the legacy that he will one day bequeath to his own son.

## THE BETTER THING.

I was glad to hear His Highness allude in his remarks to the condition and the vitality of his people. That is the great thing. A good Indian Prince must live for his people. He must know them; going in and out among them, he must be one with them and typify all that is best in their national character and traditions. Thus if His Highness continues to remember, as I am sure he will, that he is not merely a Maharaja in rank, but Maharaja of Bikanir in particular, then he will not merely add to his personal reputation, which is right and well, but he will bring happiness and credit to his people, which is much better. There is not one of us at this table, who does not join in wishing His Highness health and strength, long life and prosperity, to enable him to fulfil the task which I have ventured to sketch in these observations. Let me ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to fill your glasses and to drink to his honour. I give you the health of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikanir. (*Applause.*)

## A NEW HOSPITAL.

*Later.*

The Viceroy and Lady Curzon did not go out this morning. The remainder of the party took part in a game of polo followed by a pigstick when four pigs were killed.

After lunch the Viceroy and party visited the jail, the Maharaja explaining all the different patterns of carpets made there. After driving through the thickly populated city with its many narrow streets, the Viceroy, Lady Curzon, and party attended the ceremony of the laying of the foundation-stone of the Zenana Hospital. The site for the hospital lies in the new extended part of the city, of which the wall was built as a famine relief work. People in these parts, from superstition, will not live outside the city wall.

Lady Curzon laid the foundation-stone, consisting of a large block of marble. After the stone had been well and truly laid, the Maharaja presented Lady Curzon, with a silver trowel and ivory mallet engraved with Bikanir lacquer. All the leading Sardars and Seths attended the function, at the conclusion of which the party returned to the palace. The Viceroy leaves after dinner to-night for Jaipur, spending a day at Sambhar *en route*.



"Pioneer," dated the 28th November 1902.

BIKANIR, 26th November.

His Excellency the Viceroy spent a quiet morning, it being mail day. Polo before breakfast and pigsticking after breakfast had been arranged for the remainder of the party and four good boars were accounted for. The Viceroy, Lady Curzon and party in the afternoon drove to the Jail, where the Maharaja met Their Excellencies. All the different well-known patterns of carpets were inspected, also vases, etc., made of camel-hide and lacquered. The Viceroy afterwards drove through the city accompanied by the Maharaja and received an enthusiastic welcome. At 5 P.M. the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Zenana Hospital by Lady Curzon took place. This hospital will be situated just inside the new city wall built during the famine to extend the city. The plan of all the proposed buildings was marked out on the ground. Afterwards the Viceroy and Lady Curzon inspected all the plans. Lady Curzon laid the stone consisting of an enormous block of marble weighing twelve maunds. At the conclusion of this pleasing ceremony, the Maharaja presented Her Excellency with a silver trowel and an ivory and lacquer mallet to commemorate the occasion. All the guests in camp and the leading local gentry were present. A large *shamiana* had been erected while a detachment of the Bikanir Camel Corps formed a square. The Viceroy and party drove back to the palace. They leave to-night after dinner for Jaipur, inspecting the salt works at Sambhar *en route*. Nothing could have excelled the excellent arrangements here to make the Viceregal visit as enjoyable as possible, the Maharaja himself being a perfect genius at *bandobast*.

"Times of India," dated the 28th November 1902.

JAIPUR, 27th November.

His Excellency the Viceroy's special left Bikanir last night after dinner, arriving at Sambhar early this morning. The Viceroy was met at the station by Mr. Dane, Commissioner, Northern Salt Revenue. The Viceroy's party were the guests of Mr. Dane for breakfast and lunch. After breakfast a move was made to visit the salt works, the party being conveyed there on trollies over the railway line. The process of preparing the salt is most interesting. The brine off the large lake, after the yearly rains, is pumped into beds, where, after evaporation, the salt is dug out, stacked, and despatched by rail. The coolies are paid daily according to the amount of salt dug out. The present time, owing to bad rains, the Sambhar Lake is practically dry.

The Viceroy arrived at Jaipur at 4-30 P.M. A Guard-of-honour of State troops was drawn up on the platform, and a salute of 31 guns fired by the State Artillery. The Viceroy, on alighting, was received by the Maharaja, accompanied by the Agent to the Governor General and the Resident. After the usual introductions to the European and native officials, a procession of carriages was formed. The Viceroy, accompanied by the Maharaja, occupied the first carriage; Lady Curzon, accompanied by the Agent to the Governor General, the second; and the remainder of the party and officials followed behind. An escort was furnished by the Deoli Irregular Cavalry.

The route to the Residency presented a most picturesque spectacle, both sides being lined with elephants, camels, bullocks, and horses each clothed with various coloured trappings, while His Highness' troops and retinues of Sardars of the State also took part. These warriors were clad in ancient warlike dress with flintlocks and spears, etc., in their hands. The whole spectacle gave a good illustration of the ceremonies attending a State entry in days gone by, the show here being much more realistic and old-fashioned than most other Native States. Many hundred natives lining both sides of the road displayed the keenest interest in the Viceregal visit. The Viceroy and Lady Curzon stay at the Residency, while the remainder of the party are accommodated in a large guest camp in the grounds.

"Pioneer," dated the 29th November 1902.

JAIPUR, 27th November.

His Excellency the Viceroy, Lady Curzon, and party left Bikanir last night after dinner. The departure was private. His Highness the Maharaja, accompanied by Major Minchin, the Political Agent, to whom much credit is due for the success of the Viceregal visit, was present at the station. The special train arrived at Sambhar at 8-30 A.M. this morning. Mr. Dane, Commissioner of Salt Revenue, received the Viceroy and entertained the party for the day at his house. After breakfast the Viceroy visited the large salt works, where from three to five million maunds of salt are turned out yearly. Sambhar Lake is a natural salt bed of about ninety square miles in extent. The year's output depends on the rainfall. The brine from this lake is pumped into specially prepared beds where, after an evaporating process, the salt is dug out, many hundred coolies being employed. The work is done by piece-work, each cooly having his task measured and paid daily after which the salt is stacked and filled into bags to be despatched by rail. The Viceroy took great interest in all these operations and made a thorough inspection.

After lunch the party left and the Viceroy's special arrived at Jaipur at 4-30 P.M. under the usual salute, a Guard-of-honour of the Maharaja's troops being drawn up. The Viceroy was received on the platform by the Maharaja and the principal officers of Jaipur.

State, the Agent to the Governor General and Staff, and Mr. Cobb, the Resident, while all the guests of the Maharaja were located on the roof of the station. After the usual introductions, the Viceroy, accompanied by the Maharaja, left the station in a magnificent carriage with a golden canopy escorted by the Deoli Irregular Cavalry. Lady Curzon, accompanied by the Agent to the Governor General, drove in a second carriage and the remainder of the party were in carriages behind. The reputation for magnificence and pomp of Jaipur State was well maintained. Nothing could have possibly exceeded the splendour and grandeur of the State procession, illustrating a State entry some centuries back. The road was lined by warriors, all clad in the national fighting dress, each section in different colours, with a miscellaneous collection of weapons. Most conspicuous among them were the Nagas or fighting priests with swords and shields, also many mail-clad warriors, elephants with magnificent trappings, camels with guns, richly-caparisoned horses, bullock batteries, etc., all took part, while arches and banners of many colours, the *pachrang*, or five Rajput colours being the most prominent, added to the scene. Many bands, tom-toms etc., supplied the music. Many thousand inhabitants lined both sides of the road and accorded the Viceroy an enthusiastic welcome. His Excellency drove straight to the Residency which is the Viceregal residence. A large camp, excellently laid out and well furnished, was pitched in the compound for the remainder of the party and the guests.

*"Pioneer," dated the 1st December 1902.*

JAIPUR, 28th November.

The conclusion of His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the State Banquet was as follows:—

"I would fain hope that this ancient (Rajput) society, which was never absorbed by the Mogul and which has stood the strain of centuries of conflict and siege, may learn so to adopt itself to the conditions of the age as to find in the British sovereignty the sure guarantee of its liberties and traditions as well as a trustworthy guide on the pathway of administrative progress and reform.

"Your Highness knows also that I have made no concealment of what are my views as to the character and duty of Native Chiefs. Those views have not always been popular, and I have often seen them misrepresented or misunderstood. My ideal has never been the butterfly that flits aimlessly from flower to flower, but the working bee that builds its own hive and makes its own honey. To such a man all my heart goes out in sympathy and admiration. He is dear to his own people and dear to the Government whom I represent. Sometimes I cast my eyes into the future and I picture a state of society in which the Indian Princes, trained to all the advantages of Western culture but yet not divorced in interests or in mode of life from their own people, will fill an even ampler part than at present in the administration of this Empire. I would dearly like to see that day, but it will not come if an Indian Chief is at liberty to be a spendthrift, or an idler, or an absentee. It can only come if, as Your Highness has said, he remains true to his religion, his traditions, and his people. Your Highness, if I may say so, has set a noble example of what such a Ruler may be and do. We know your princely munificence in respect of the Famine Trust and many other good works and we are aware of your single-hearted devotion to the interests of your State. When I persuaded Your Highness to go to England as the chosen representative of Rajputana at the Coronation of the King, you felt some hesitation as to the sharp separation from your home and from the duties and practices of your previous life: but you have returned fortified with the conviction that dignity and simplicity of character and uprightness and magnanimity of conduct are esteemed by the nobility and people in England not less than they are here. I hope that Your Highness' example may be followed by those who come after you, and that it may leave an enduring mark in Indian history.

"In your speech Your Highness alluded to the forthcoming Darbar at Delhi to celebrate the Coronation of His Majesty the King, and I was beyond measure gratified when I heard you say on behalf of the princely class whom you represent that after a close consideration of the proposals that have been made for the participation of the Indian Chiefs, you entirely approve of their nature. I can scarcely describe to Your Highness the anxious labour that I have devoted to these arrangements. My one desire, as Your Highness knows, since I have explained it by circular letter to all the Chiefs, has been that the Indian Princes, instead of being mere spectators of the ceremony as they were in 1877, should be actors in it. It is their King-Emperor as well as mine and ours whose Coronation is being celebrated and it seemed to me entirely wrong that the Chiefs should sit or stand outside as though it were a function that only affected the Viceroy or the British officials in this country, but had no concern for them. The Darbar is not the Viceroy's Darbar: it is held for the Sovereign and the Sovereign alone, and it is to mark the feelings that are entertained towards him by all the Princes of India without exception that I have invited their personal participation in these great and imposing events. So far should I be from seeking to detract from the honour of the Chiefs that my one preoccupation has been to add to it. I am glad that Your Highness has so thoroughly understood and so generously appreciated my desires, and I have every reason to hope that a successful realisation will be before them.

"Your Highness has concluded by proposing the healths of Lady Curzon and myself, and this toast has met with a reception at the hands of the present company for which



we return them our thanks. I am confident that I shall only be expressing their sentiments of gratitude for Your Highness' hospitality, as well as my own of respect and admiration for your character and of hope for your continued enjoyment of health and strength in order that you may continue to do good to your people and your State, when I ask all my fellow guests at this table to join with me in drinking to our host His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur.

## FOUR TIGERS.

JAIPUR, 29th November.

About fifty guests accepted the Maharaja's kind invitation to a State dinner last night. The dinner was held in the palace in a magnificent hall. There was a grand display of fireworks afterwards in the Palace grounds. The party did not return until well past midnight. This morning the Viceroy, accompanied by the Maharaja, went out tiger shooting. A well organized beat was held nine miles out in high grass jungle. The party secured four tigers, the Viceroy accounting for three. The party did not return until well past dark.

The Foreign Secretary and the Military Secretary go straight to Delhi this evening.

*"Times of India," dated 1st December 1902.*

JAIPUR, 29th November.

A State Banquet was held last night in the spacious hall in the Palace. The Maharaja proposed the healths of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon, the speech being read by Sansar Chandra Sen, Member of Council, in English, as follows:—Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Since my accession to the *gaddi* in September, 1880, I have had the good fortune to receive and entertain many Viceroys who have honoured me and my State by their visits, but I am especially delighted to welcome Your Excellency and Her Excellency Lady Curzon to my capital, as for the last four years I have been privileged to enjoy frequent interviews which have been accorded to me by Your Excellency in spite of your heavy work and engagements. It is just three years to a day since Your Excellency made a memorable speech at Gwalior, in which you claimed us Chiefs as your colleagues (*sharik*) and partners in the work of administration. This I felt to be a very high compliment to all Chiefs who work hard to keep their States prosperous and their people happy.

## A LOVE FOR OLD CUSTOMS.

With the permission of Your Excellency I would beg to say that I have a great partiality for the old customs and the religious traditions of my country on which are based the very foundations of the Hindu religion. I always prefer to tread in the footsteps of my forefathers, and this, I think, tends to bind me more and more closely to my people and country. At the same time my Rajput instincts and religious teaching have always inspired me with unfeigned loyalty to the paramount power. My leanings to the old institutions of my country have led people to consider me old-fashioned (*purana jasa*) and as I grow older and see the changes around me, even in Rajputana, the land of India's ancient glory, I sometimes feel sad and despondent, and feel like a man living in a thatched shed (*chappar*) when his neighbours' sheds have caught fire. But the reading of Your Excellency's speech quite cheered (*tasalli*) me, and I know it must have cheered my brother Chiefs too, to realise that Your Excellency looked on us as something more than interesting historical institutions. It showed us that we had our place in this great Indian land, and that we should be encouraged and helped to keep our place in spite of our conservative tendencies. I cannot sufficiently thank you for this and otherwise and true things which Your Excellency has told us about being loyal to our religious traditions and people. I cannot resist the temptation of quoting a few words from Your Excellency's speech at Rajkot to the assembled Chiefs and pupils of the Rajkumar College in November, 1900, "While you are proud to acquire the accomplishments of English gentlemen, do not forget that you are Indian Nobles or Indian Princes—let the land of your birth have a superior claim upon you to the land of your adoption." I am thoroughly in accord with these wise remarks, and I think it would be well if they were taken to heart by all the Nobles and Princes of India.

## HIS VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Though I do not know English, I have had all Your Excellency's speeches translated to me, and have derived from them both encouragement and strength. I cannot omit mentioning that I have recently received further encouragement by my visit to England, where I went as a Hindu and Rajput Chief determined to observe all my own customs and ways even in a foreign country. It was a keen pleasure to me to observe that the good and kind people of England liked me none the worse for clinging closely to the ways of my fathers. Your Excellency's words, and still more Your Excellency's deeds in founding the Cadet Corps, and in improving the education given at the Mayo College and other similar institutions in India, and your many acts of kindness and consideration towards us, prove that Your Excellency is one of the best friends of the ruling Chiefs

of India, I can only say, and say it from my heart, that I would do anything to deserve such a friendship. I cannot close my speech without referring to the great ceremony that is going to take place at Delhi a few weeks hence. I had the honour of witnessing the Coronation of His Majesty King Edward VII, Emperor of India, and of her Majesty Queen Alexandra. The solemn and imposing ceremony made the deepest impression on my mind, and, I can safely say, on the minds of all my brother Chiefs who were present there.

#### THE DARBAR AT DELHI.

The great gathering at Delhi will celebrate the same occasion, and I feel it would be a great mistake were so important an event to be ignored or only superficially honoured in my own dear country. Moreover, the ceremonies now contemplated at Delhi are entirely in accordance with Hindu ideas, both from the State and religious standpoint. Our own ancient books contain many graphic and interesting accounts of the pomp and pageantry attending upon the coronation of the Kings of those days. Since British rule became paramount in India no such opportunity as the present has ever occurred, and it is our duty, as well as our pleasure, to participate in the ceremonies proposed, which should be devised on a scale befitting so great an occasion. In this way alone can our King-Emperor understand the deep and real feeling of loyalty which inspires the Chiefs of India and their peoples. Few study ceremonials more carefully than myself, and I say, after a close consideration of the programme which has been ordained for the Coronation Darbar at Delhi, that in view of the unique nature of the occasion of the crowning of a King-Emperor, of the vastness of the gathering, and of the many changes wrought by railways and other agencies, no more sensible and considerate programme could have been devised. It is for a special occasion, and in no wise detracts from our privileges and honours. We are all looking forward to meeting Your Excellency there as the representative of the Sovereign to whom we unite in loyalty and devotion. In my view the Princes of India will derive great benefit from taking part in such a ceremony. Ladies and gentlemen, I have one more request to make to you, and that is that you will all drink to the health of His Excellency the Viceroy and Her Excellency Lady Curzon, whose presence here to-night is a great joy to me personally, and, I make no doubt, to all of you also. (*Applause.*)

#### THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

His Excellency the Viceroy responded as follows:—Your Highness, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It seems to me a not unbecoming thing that the last visit that I should pay upon this tour in Rajputana should be to this celebrated State, that the last of the Rajput Chiefs by whom I should have the honour of being entertained should be one so imbued with the highest traditions and aspirations of his race as the Maharaja of Jaipur, and that the concluding speech of my tour should be delivered in reply to remarks of so striking a character and so notable an importance as those to which we have just listened. At the end of my fourth year of office, I now have the pleasure of knowing the large majority of the Princes and Chiefs of India, and I rejoice to learn from the lips of one so well qualified to speak on their behalf that they recognise in me a devoted well-wisher and friend. I do not merely say this as the representative of the Sovereign to whom their loyalty is so warm and whom they vie with each other in honouring in the person of his deputy—I speak as the head of the Indian Administration, and as the champion of the interests of India itself in which the welfare and security of its Chiefs are wrapped up and involved.

#### THE POSITION OF THE CHIEFS.

Your Highness has reminded me that three years ago I claimed the Indian Chiefs as my colleagues and partners in the task of Indian administration. It is as such, as fellow-workers in their several exalted stations, that I have ever since continued to treat and to regard them. On many occasions I have discussed with them the conditions and circumstances of their own government, and on others, as Your Highness knows full well, I have sought and obtained their co-operation and advice. I have often recapitulated the benefits which, in my view, the continued existence of the Native States confers upon Indian society amid the levelling tendencies of the age and the inevitable monotony of government conducted upon scientific lines. They keep alive the traditions and customs they sustain the virility, and they save from extinction the picturesqueness of ancient and noble races. They have that indefinable quality, endearing them to the people, that arises from their being born of the soil; they provide scope for the activities of the hereditary aristocracy of the country and employment for native intellect and ambition. Above all, I realise more perhaps in Rajputana than anywhere else that they constitute a school of manners valuable to the Indian and not less valuable to the European showing in the person of their Chiefs that illustrious lineage has not ceased to implant noble and chivalrous ideas, and maintaining those old-fashioned and punctilious standards of public spirit and private courtesy which have always been instinctive in the Indian aristocracy, and with the loss of which, if even they be allowed to disappear, Indian society will go to pieces like a dismayed vessel in a storm.

## THE POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

It sometimes seems to be thought that because the British Government exercises political control over these States, which is the reverse side of the security that we guarantee to them, that we desire of a deliberate purpose to Anglicise the feudatory States in India. That is no part of my idea, and it has most certainly been no feature of my practice. We want their administration to be conducted upon business principles and with economy; we want public works to be developed and the education and welfare of the poorer classes considered; we want to diminish the openings for money grabbing corruption or oppression; we want a Native State when famine comes to treat it both with method and with generosity. In so far as these standards have been developed by British rule in this country may they be called English, but if anyone thinks that we want to overrun Native States with Englishmen, or to stamp out the idiosyncrasies of native thought and custom then he is strangely mistaken. Englishmen are often required to start some public undertaking or to introduce some essential reform of industrial and mineral development and in scientific work in general outside enterprise is in many cases absolutely indispensable, since the resources of the State might otherwise remain unutilised and unexplored. What good work is capable of being done by an Englishman in a Native State may be illustrated by the career of an officer present at this table to-night, whom I had the pleasure of recommending recently for the title that he now bears, *vis.*, Sir Swinton Jacob. Such work, modest and unobtrusive, characterised by fidelity to the highest traditions of the British public service, and yet also by perfect loyalty to the State, is a model that may anywhere be held up for example.

## TRAINING NATIVE OFFICIALS.

But we cannot always be sure of a succession of Sir Swinton Jacobs, and accordingly whenever I lend a British officer administratively to a Native State, one of his main functions in my view should be to train up natives of the State to succeed him, for there is no spectacle which finds less favour in my eyes, or which I have done more to discourage, than that of a cluster of Europeans settling down upon a Native State, and sucking from it the moisture which ought to give sustenance to its own people. Similarly, if a Native State is ruled well in its own way, I would not insist that it should be ruled a little better in the English way. A natural organism that has grown by slow degrees to an advanced stage of development has probably a healthier flow of life blood in its veins than one which is of artificial growth or foreign importation. Therefore it gives me pleasure to visit a part of India where these old fashions still survive as in Rajputana, and still more to be the guest of a Chief like Your Highness, whose State is ruled efficiently and well, but ruled upon native lines.

## THE BRITISH AND RAJPUTANA.

The British in this country have already rendered a great service to Rajputana in the past, for it was by their intervention in the first twenty years of the last century that the Rajput principalities were saved from ruin just when they were in danger of being overwhelmed by the mercenary hordes of the Mahrattas and Pathans. But for the action of Lord Wellesley and Lord Hastings, and for the treaties that they made, Rajputana as a distinct political unit would have been wiped out of existence. For that service the Rajput Chiefs have always been profoundly grateful, and they have repaid it by unswerving loyalty to the British Crown. But it would be a thousand pities if having thus saved Rajputana from the break up of war and rapine, we were now to see this aristocratic structure and these ancient institutions go to pieces under the scarcely less disintegrating influences of prosperity and peace. I would fain hope that this ancient society, which was never absorbed by the Mogul, and which has stood the strain of centuries of conflict and siege, may learn so to adapt itself to the conditions of the age as to find in the British Sovereignty the sure guarantee of its liberties and traditions, as well as a trustworthy guide on the pathway of administrative progress and reform.

## THE DUTY OF NATIVE CHIEFS.

Your Highness knows also that I have made no concealment of what are my views as to the character and duty of Native Chiefs. Those views have not always been popular, and I have often seen them misrepresented or misunderstood. My ideal has never been the butterfly that flits aimlessly from flower to flower, but the working bee that builds its own hive and makes its own honey. To such a man all my heart goes out in sympathy and admiration—he is dear to his own people and dear to the Government whom I represent. Sometimes I cast my eyes into the future, and I picture a state of society in which the Indian Princes, trained to all the advantages of Western culture, but yet not divorced in instinct or in mode of life from their own people, will fill an even ampler part than at present in the administration of this Empire. I would dearly like to see that day; but it will not come if an Indian Chief is at liberty to be a spendthrift, or an idler, or an absentee. It can only come if, as Your Highness has said, he remains true to his religion, his traditions, and his people. Your Highness, if I may say so, has set

a noble example of what such a ruler may be. We know your princely munificence in respect of the famine trust and many other good works, and we are aware of your single-hearted devotion to the interests of your State. When I persuaded Your Highness to go to England as the chosen representative of Rajputana at the Coronation of the King, you felt some hesitation as to the sharp separation from your home and from the duties and practices of your previous life, but you have returned fortified with the conviction that dignity and simplicity of character and uprightness and magnanimity of conduct are esteemed by the nobility and people in England not less than they are here. I hope that Your Highness's example may be followed by those who come after you, and that it may leave an enduring mark in Indian history.

#### THE CHIEFS AND THE DARBAR.

In your speech Your Highness alluded to the forthcoming Darbar at Delhi to celebrate the Coronation of His Majesty the King, and I was beyond measure gratified when I heard you say, on behalf of the princely class whom you represent, that after a close consideration of the proposals that have been made for the participation of the Indian Chiefs, you entirely approve of their nature. I can scarcely describe to your Highness the anxious labour that I have devoted to these arrangements. My one desire, as your Highness knows, since I have explained it by circular letter to all the Chiefs, has been that the Indian Princes instead of being mere spectators of the ceremony as they were in 1877 should be actors in it. It is their King-Emperor as well as mine and ours, whose Coronation is being celebrated, and it seemed to me entirely wrong that the Chiefs should sit or stand outside as though it were a function that only affected the Viceroy or the British officials in this country but had no concern for them. The Darbar is held for the Sovereign and the Sovereign alone, and it is to mark the feelings that are entertained towards him by all the Princes of India without exception, that I have invited their personal participation in these great and imposing events. So far should I be from seeking to detract from the honour of the Chiefs that my one preoccupation has been to add to it. I am glad that Your Highness has so thoroughly understood and so generously appreciated my desires, and I have every reason to hope that a successful realisation will be before them. Your Highness has concluded by proposing the healths of Lady Curzon and myself, and this toast has met with a reception at the hands of the present company for which we return our thanks. I am confident that I shall only be expressing their sentiments of gratitude for Your Highness' hospitality, as well as my own of respect and admiration for your character, and of hope for your continued enjoyment of health and strength in order that you may continue to do good to your people and your State, when I ask all my fellow guests at this table to join with me in drinking to the health of our princely host, His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur. (*Applause.*)

#### A TIGER SHOOT.

At the conclusion of the banquet there was a magnificent display of fireworks in a narrow avenue in the Palace grounds. The Maharaja garlanded the Viceroy and party before leaving.

Lord Curzon went out tiger shooting this morning, leaving the Residency at 11 o'clock. The beat was about nine miles out, and the Maharaja accompanied the party. Owing to the excellent arrangements for beating, the party secured four tigers, three falling to the Viceroy's rifle. The party did not return till 7-30 P.M.

Mr. Barnes, Foreign Secretary, and Colonel Baring, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, leave to-night for Delhi.

*"Times of India," dated the 2nd December 1902.*

BHARATPUR, 30th November.

This morning His Excellency the Viceroy, Lady Curzon, and party drove out to Amber, the old ruined capital deserted by Jey Singh in A.D. 1728 because he considered Amber too small for his extended territory. The road passes through the city and some fine gardens, while there are castles, palaces, etc., on the way out on each side of the road.

Near the main entrance is a temple where, as a daily tribute, one goat is sacrificed to the goddess. At the present time only a few *fakirs* inhabit the deserted city. The old palace is a fine building, picturesquely built on top of a hill, and crowned with a strong fortress, while there are smaller castles on the hills round connected to the fort by long walls. There are several buildings round the palace consisting of pavilions, a hall of victory, apartments for men and women, with marble halls, pillars, and exquisite carving well worth a visit.

The Viceroy, on the way back, visited the observatory with its numerous instruments, the Mayo Hospital with its excellent wards and operating rooms, etc., as also the Albert Hall erected in Ram Newas or public gardens. The stone carvings and artistic style of the buildings are well worthy of notice, the central hall being used as a lecture or Darbar room, while the remainder of the building, and the galleries, etc., are devoted to a museum.

The Viceroy left about 1-30 P.M. from the railway siding near the camp. His departure was private. The Maharaja and all his guests were present. Thus ended one of the most delightful and interesting visits of the tour. The Viceroy's special arrived at Bharatpur about 6-30 P.M. His Excellency, on alighting, was received by Major Stratton, Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, who presented the Maharaja, a youth about three years. Lord Kitchener, with Colonel Hamilton (Military Secretary) and Major Maxwell, A.-D.-C., was also present, and many guests from the camp. The arrival was private. The Viceroy and party drove to the Residency, the road to which was lighted up very tastefully.

BHARATPUR, 1st December.

The Viceroy and party, including the Commander-in-Chief, numbering altogether seventeen guns, had a grand shoot to-day, over 450 ducks and geese being picked up.

*"Pioneer," dated the 3rd December 1902.*

BHARATPUR, 30th November.

His Excellency the Viceroy this morning, accompanied by Lady Curzon, visited Amber, the ancient capital of Jaipur, 6 miles from the city, one of the great attractions of Jaipur. The road after traversing the city passes handsome gardens and the mansions of nobles. Also a fine and spacious lake was visible with its deserted kiosks. The city of Amber is quite deserted except for a number of fakirs. On the top of the hill commanding the old city stands the ancient fort and palace, a fine structure built on the slopes of a lofty hill overlooking the lake and surrounded by a beautiful garden with pavilions of white marble and red sandstone. The apartments for the men, reached through one of the finest portals in the world, a Hall of Victory with marble walls and decorated with carving like that of the Taj at Agra, and a zenana are among the most interesting buildings. Most of them are in excellent repair. One is unable to understand the desertion of a such a well-built capital constructed with such labour and of such artistic design.

The Viceroy also visited the Albert Hall and Museum erected in the public gardens and the Mayo Hospital, one of the best hospitals in India, with every modern requirement, also the Astronomical Observatory, one of the largest in India.

The Viceroy left Jaipur at 1-30 P.M. The Maharaja accompanied the Viceroy to the station where all the guests assembled.

This concludes the Viceroy's visit among the ruling Rajput Chiefs. The well-known reputation of the Jaipur house was this occasion, if possible, exceeded. The courtesy and hospitality of the Maharaja to all alike, both great and small, won the admiration of the whole camp. To Mr. Cobb, Resident, by his unceasing energy and admirable organisation in every minor detail, no small credit is due.

The Viceroy's special train arrived in the Jat State of Bharatpur at 6-20 P.M. The arrival was private. The youthful Maharaja, a child of three years, accompanied by Major Stratton, Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana, was present on the platform; also Lord Kitchener, accompanied by Colonel Hamilton and Major Maxwell, who arrived some time before the Viceroy. The party drove to the Residency which is the Viceroy's residence. The road was brilliantly illuminated. A large camp for the guests was pitched in the compound. The Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana and his staff accompanied the Viceroy in his train.

1st December.

An excellent duck shoot was arranged to-day. The Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Curzon and Lord Kitchener, all drove out to the *jhil*. The bag was over 450, including duck, geese and teal. Seventeen guns were shooting; but there was room for many more.

*"Pioneer," dated the 4th December 1902.*

DIG, 2nd December.

This morning Their Excellencies drove to the Bharatpur Hospital, where they were met by Major Drake-Brockman, I.M.S., who conducted them over the building. This perhaps is one of the best-equipped and best-arranged hospitals in this part of India. It is here that Major Drake-Brockman is pursuing his interesting enquiries regarding the connection of mosquitos with malaria. The subject possesses painful interest for Bharatpur, as it is at present one of the most malarious places in Upper India. At 4 o'clock Their Excellencies left for Dig.

After a drive of 25 miles they arrived there at about 6-15 P.M. The road which was in perfect order had been watered the whole way. The road-side trees, especially the tamarinds were magnificent. The town, fort, and gardens were beautifully illuminated, the effect of the lights on the tank on which Ghopal Bhawan is situated being especially striking. Their Excellencies are staying in a magnificent old granite palace, the remainder of the party being in a charmingly situated camp close by. Major Stratton and Mrs. Stratton accompanied the party to Dig. The Viceroy took leave of Mr. and Mrs. Martindale at Bharatpur.

## CONCLUSION OF THE TOUR.

AGRA, 4th December.

Last night, after dinner the Viceroy and party visited the Reservoir, which is overlooked by the Kesho Bhawan. The former was most tastefully illuminated. In the centre of each of the three sides of the Reservoir was a message of welcome standing out from the blaze of light. At the same time an exhibition of fireworks took place. The illuminations were planned by the Sub-Collector, and added considerably to the effect of a naturally picturesque place.

This morning, the Viceroy and party visited various Bhawans and the fountains. A feature in these gardens is that their number necessitate an elevated cistern which takes one week to fill and two hours to empty when the fountains are in full play. At 11-30 the Viceroy took leave of Major and Mrs. Stratton and the party drove to Muttra, 21 miles distance. The road, as in the drive of yesterday, was watered throughout. On arrival at Muttra the Viceroy was met by Mr. Trethevy, Collector, with whom they lunched, leaving later in the afternoon for Agra, at which place, on arrival, they were met by the Commissioner, General Lorne Campbell, and Mr. Cobb, Collector. The Viceroy drove to the Taj Mahal to inspect the alterations ordered previously. To-night the party leaves Agra for Delhi, thus ending a very successful and interesting tour through Rajputana. The arrangements throughout the tour have been admirable.